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(45) **Date of Patent:** **Nov. 17, 2015**

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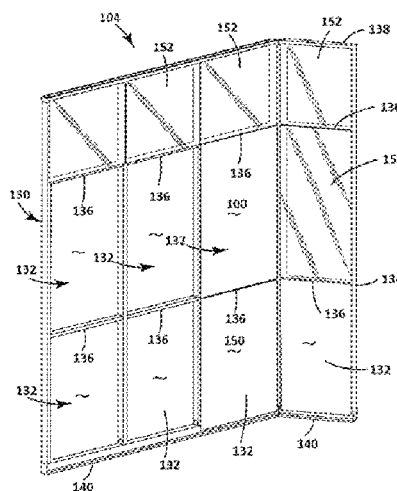
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A panel light assembly for use with a support frame including at least first and second support frame members, the assembly comprising an assembly frame including at least a first assembly frame member and a second assembly frame member spaced apart on opposite sides of a frame space, the first assembly frame member forming a channel, a light source supported by the first assembly frame member within the channel, a light guide member including at least one edge, the light guide supported by the first and second assembly frame members within the frame space with at least a portion of the at least one edge located adjacent the light source, a fastener for fastening the assembly frame to the first and second support frame members.

21 Claims, 31 Drawing Sheets



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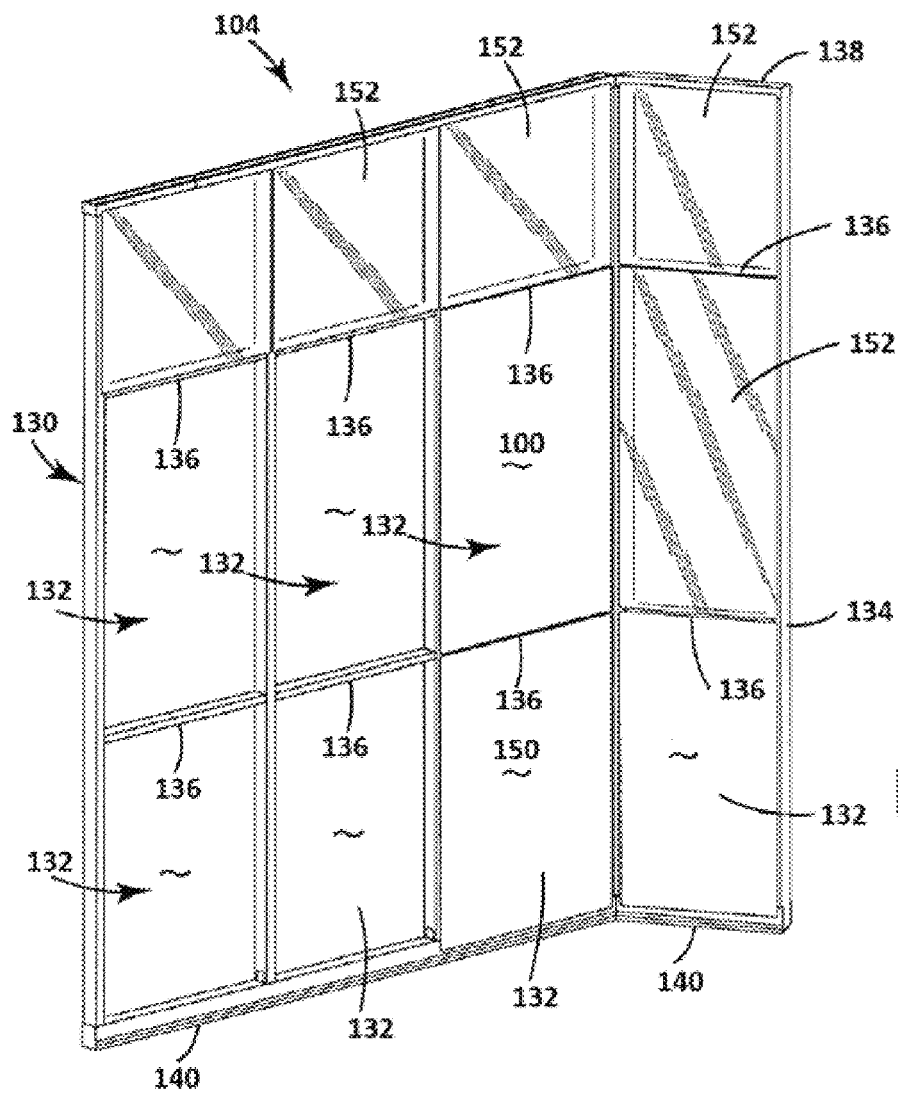


Fig. 1

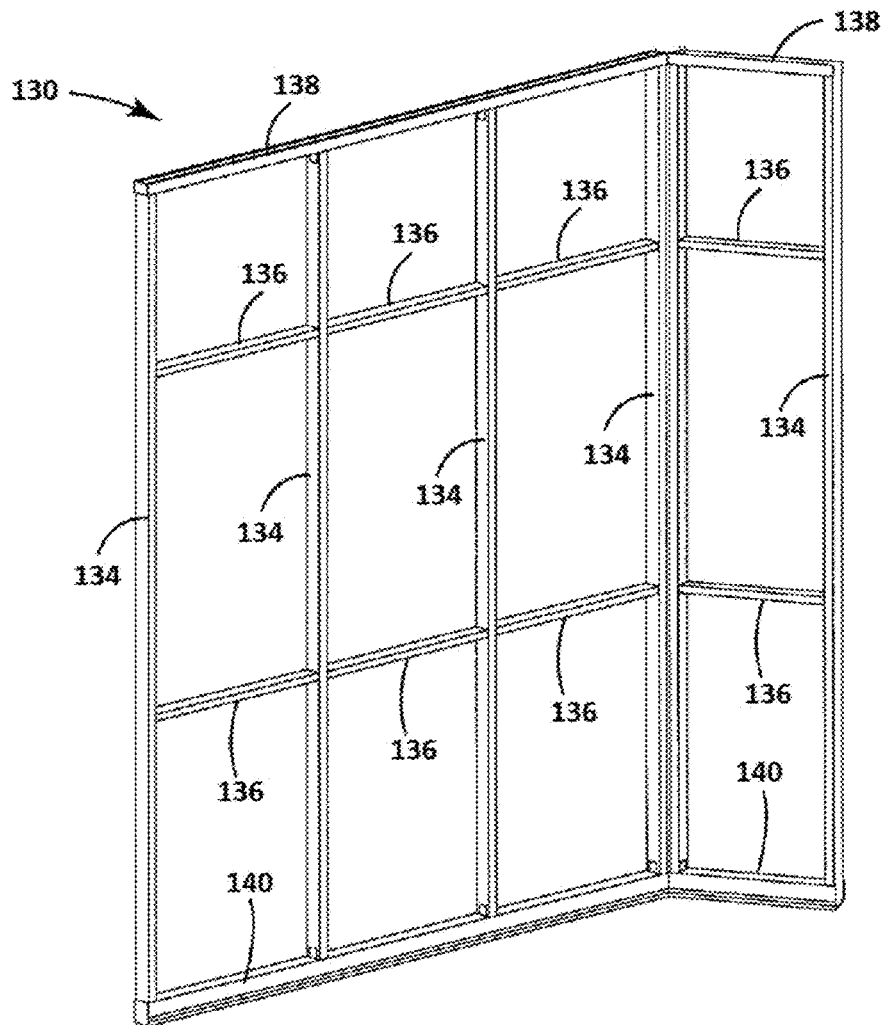


Fig. 2

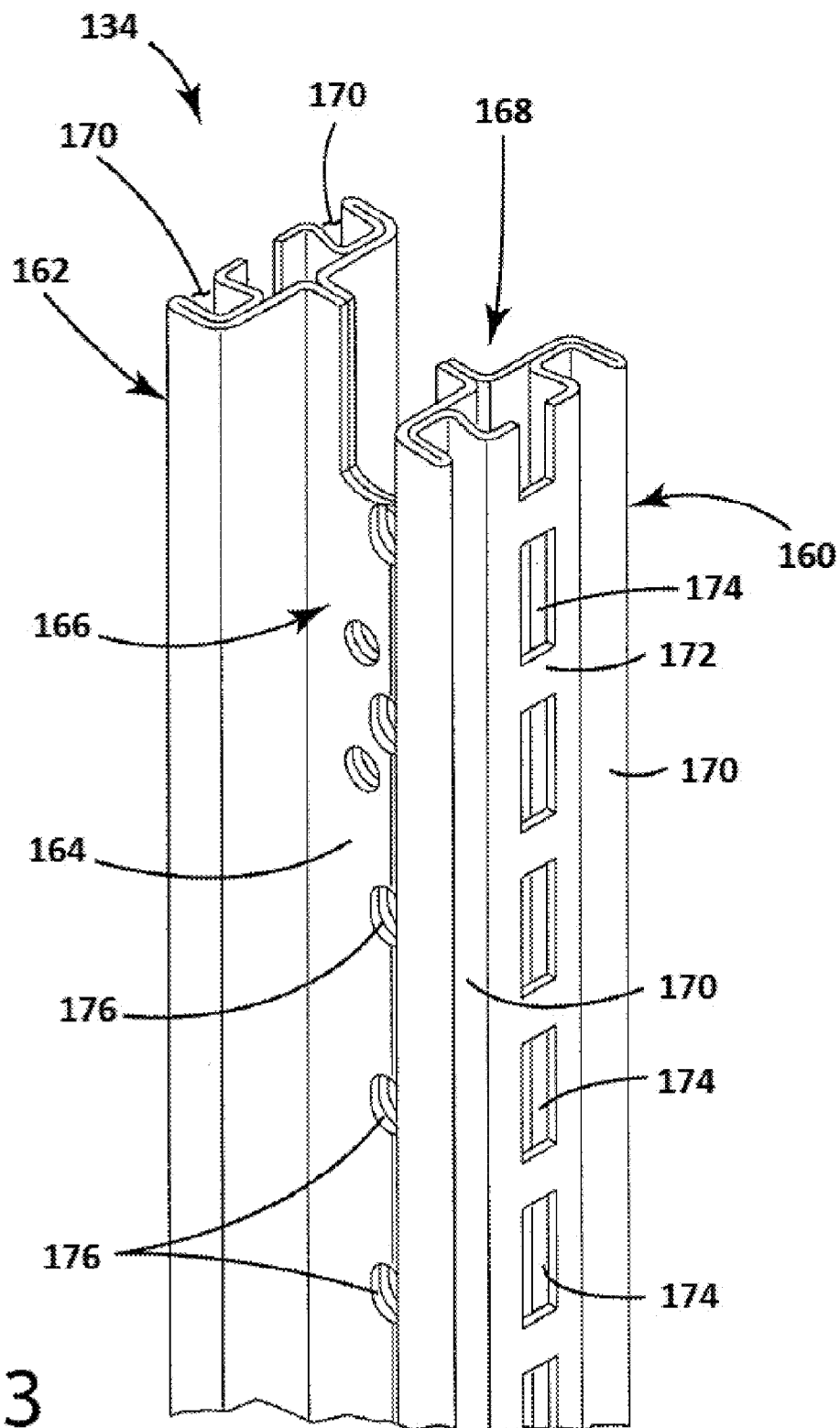


Fig. 3

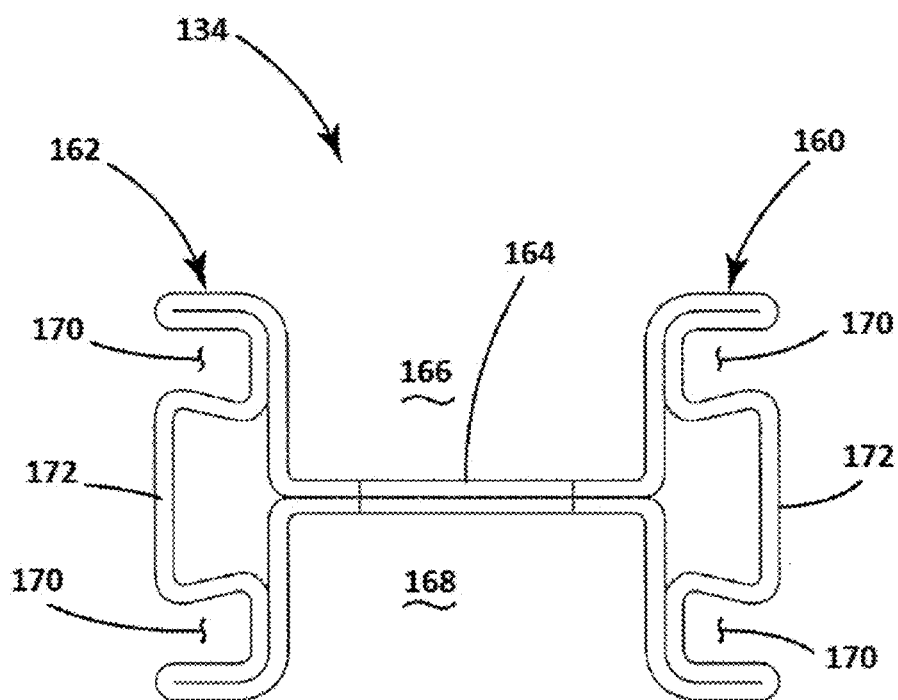


Fig. 4

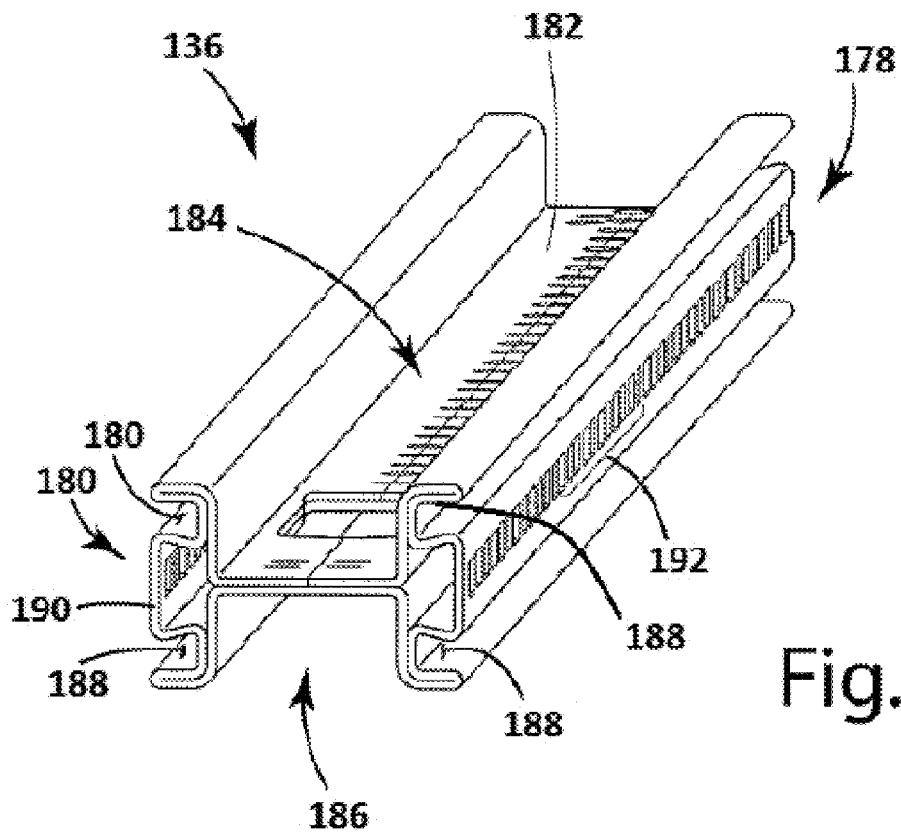


Fig. 5

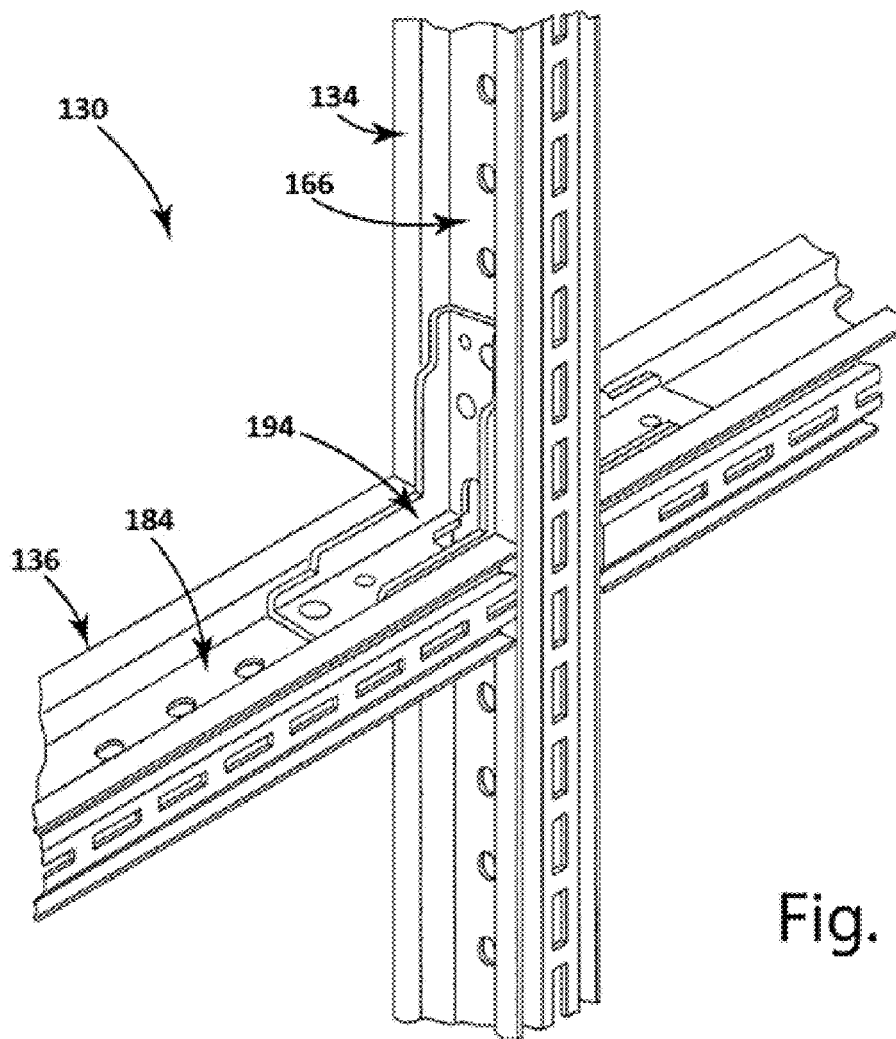
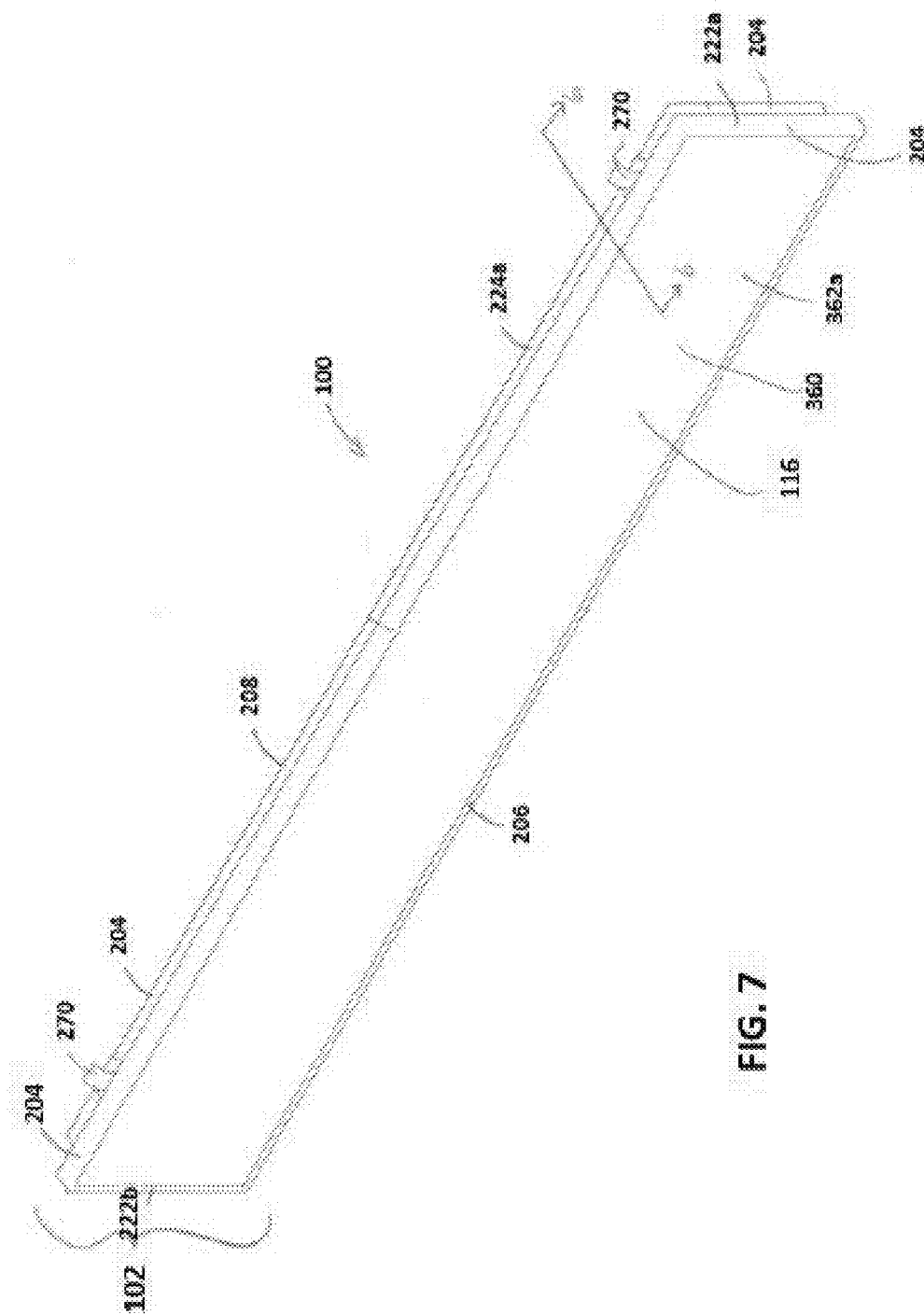


Fig. 6



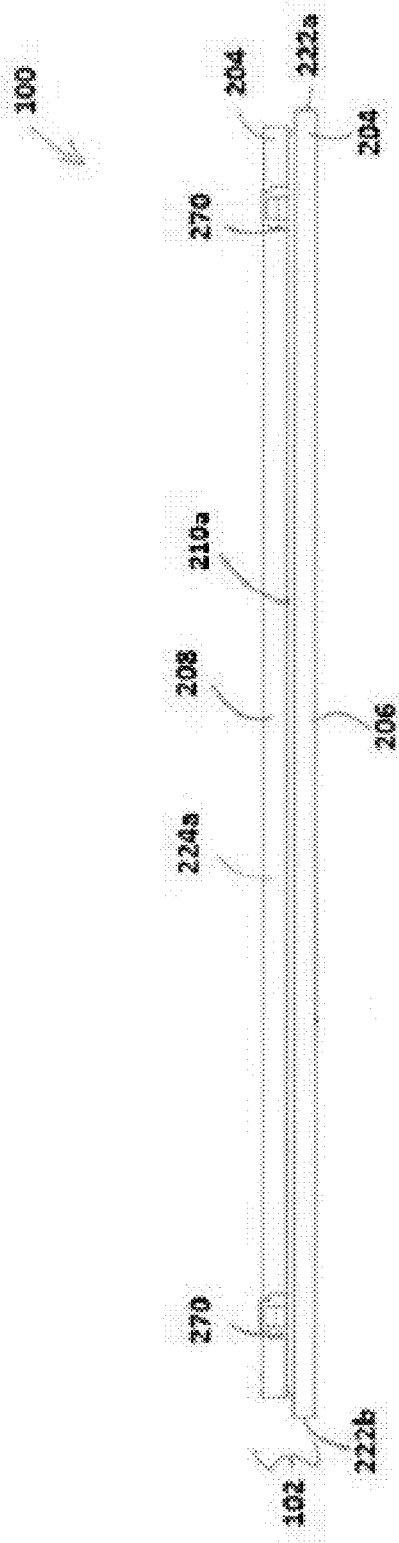

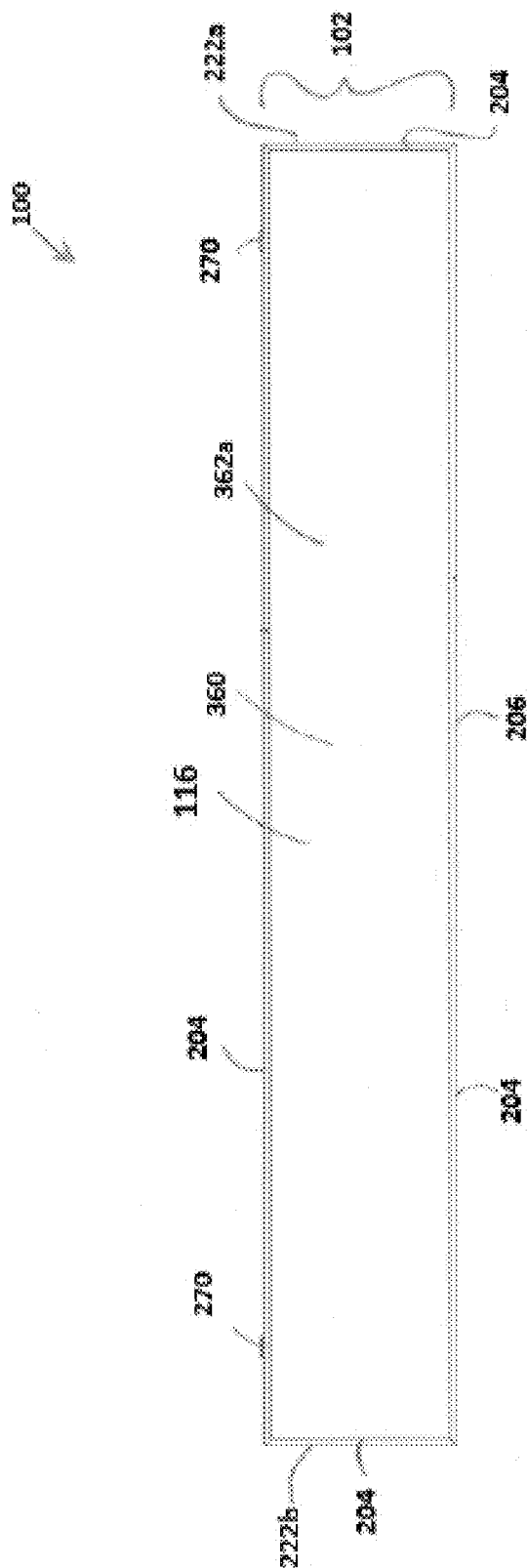


FIG. 8



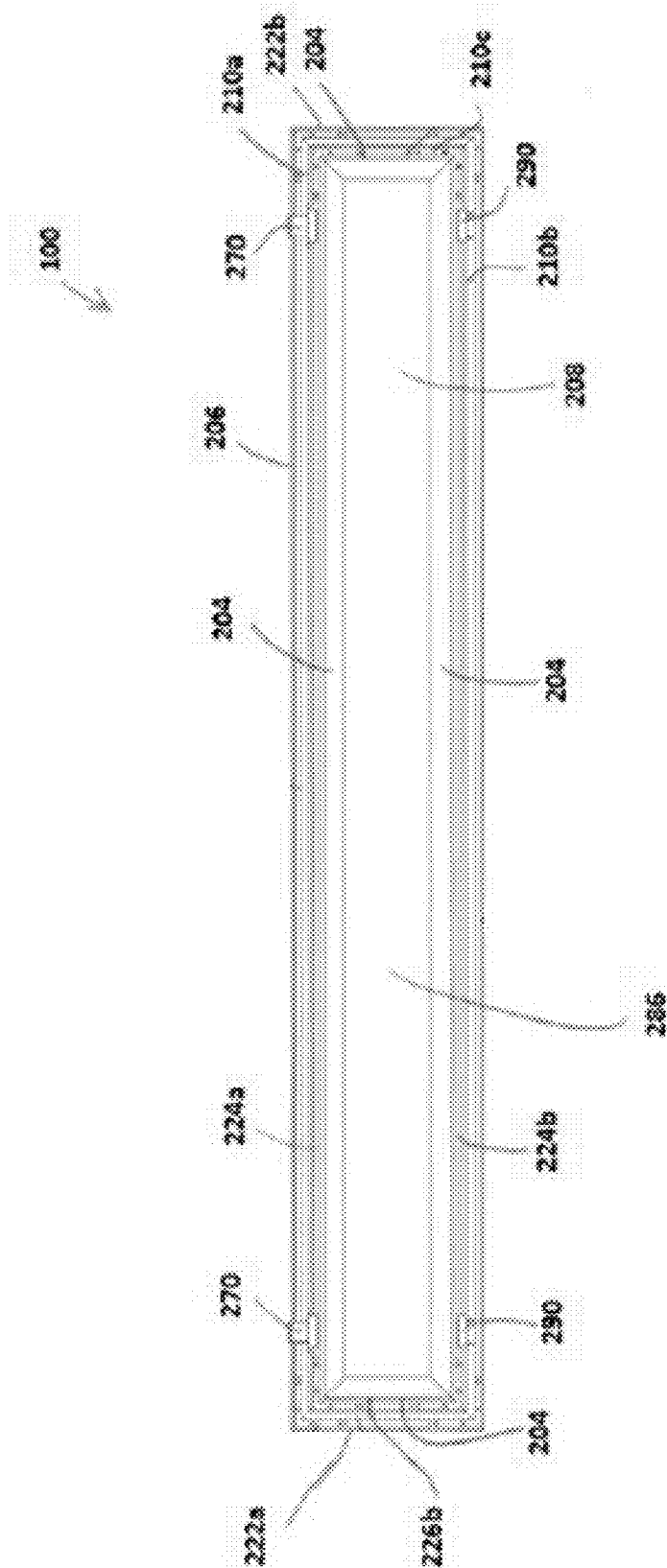


FIG. 10

FIG. 11

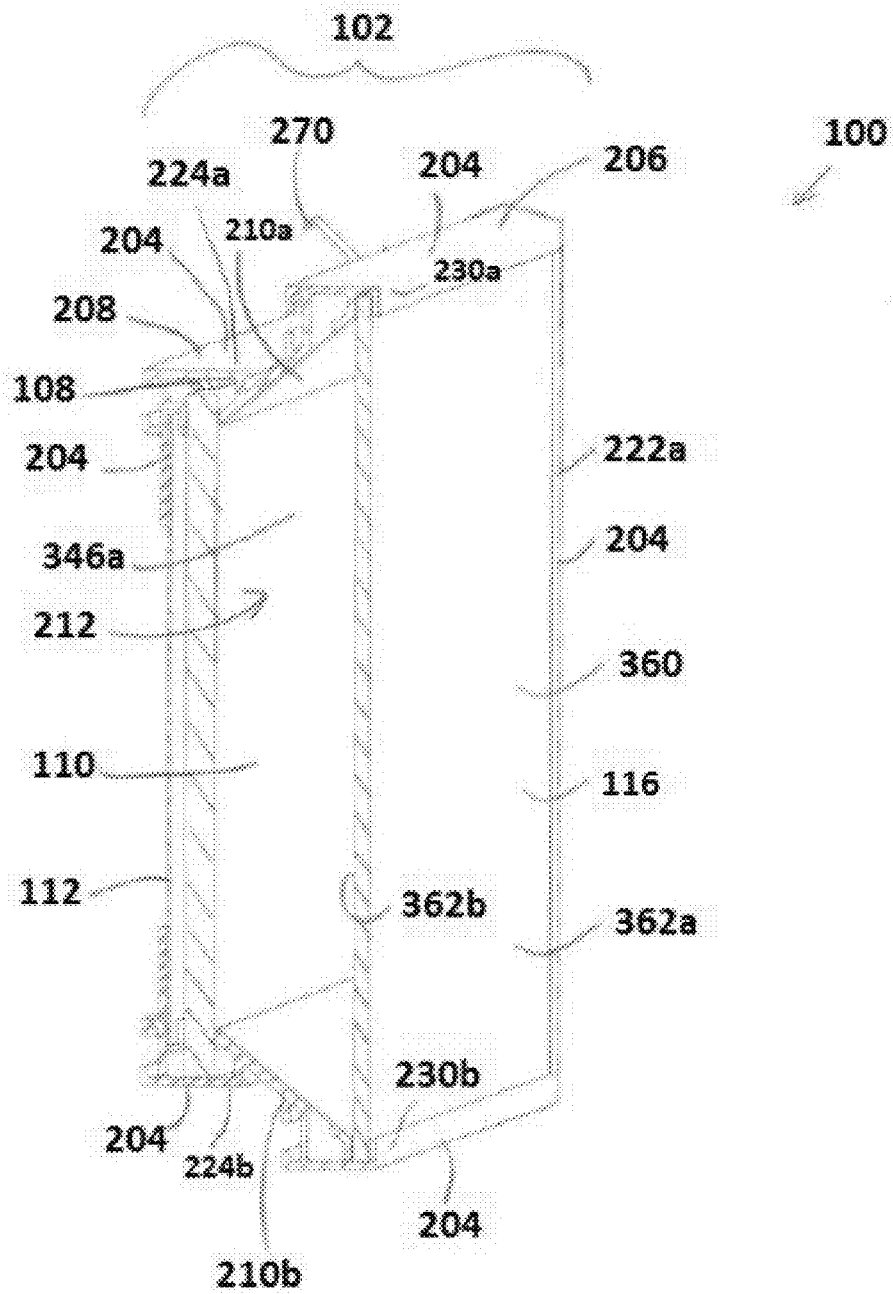


FIG. 12

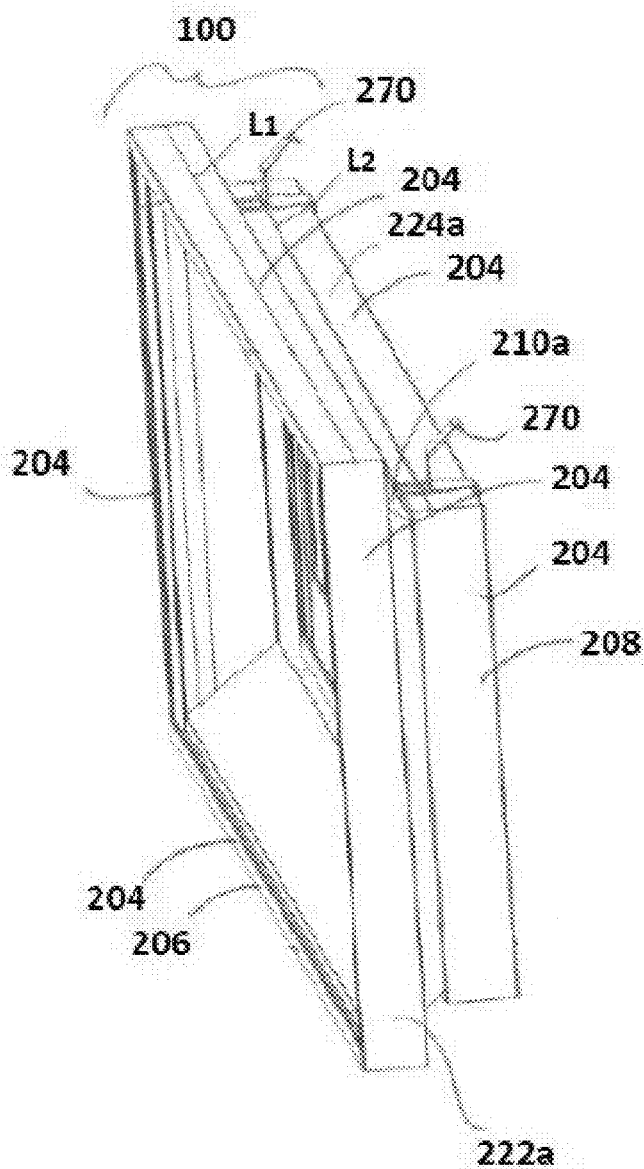


FIG.
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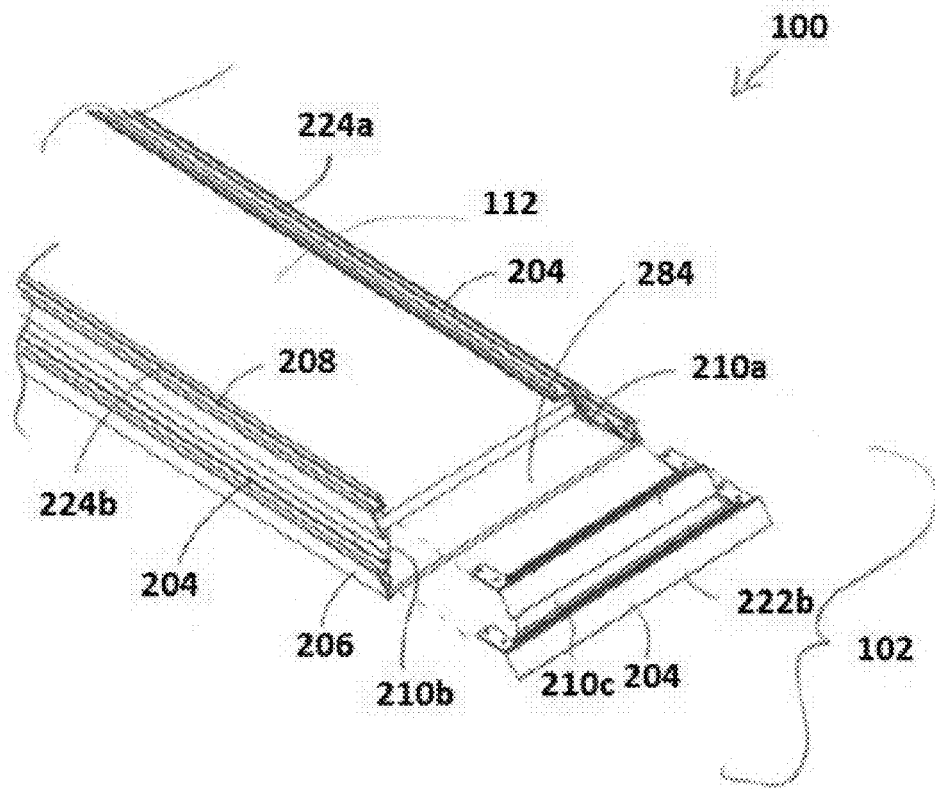


FIG. 14

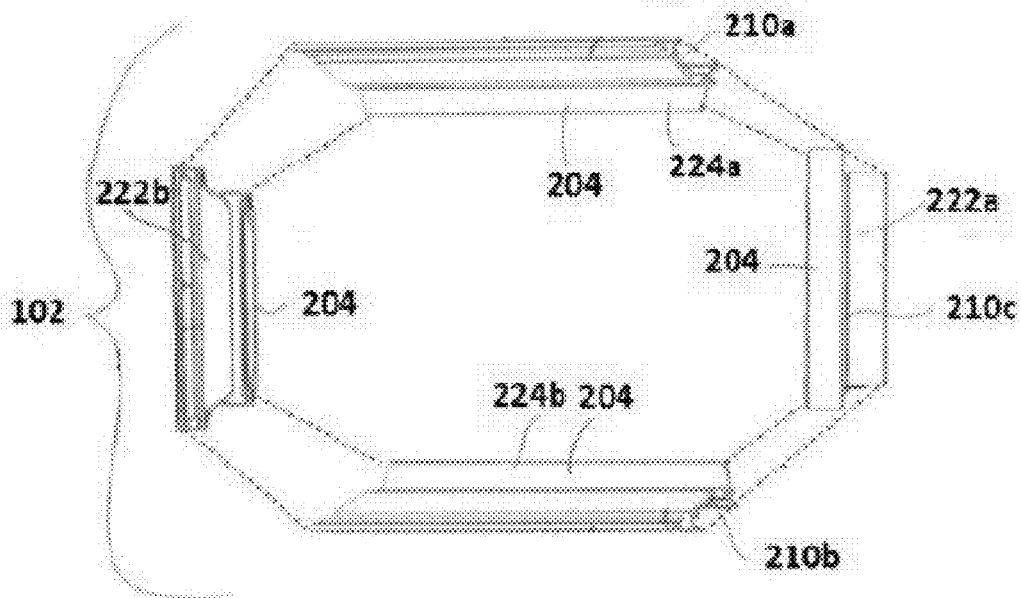


FIG. 15

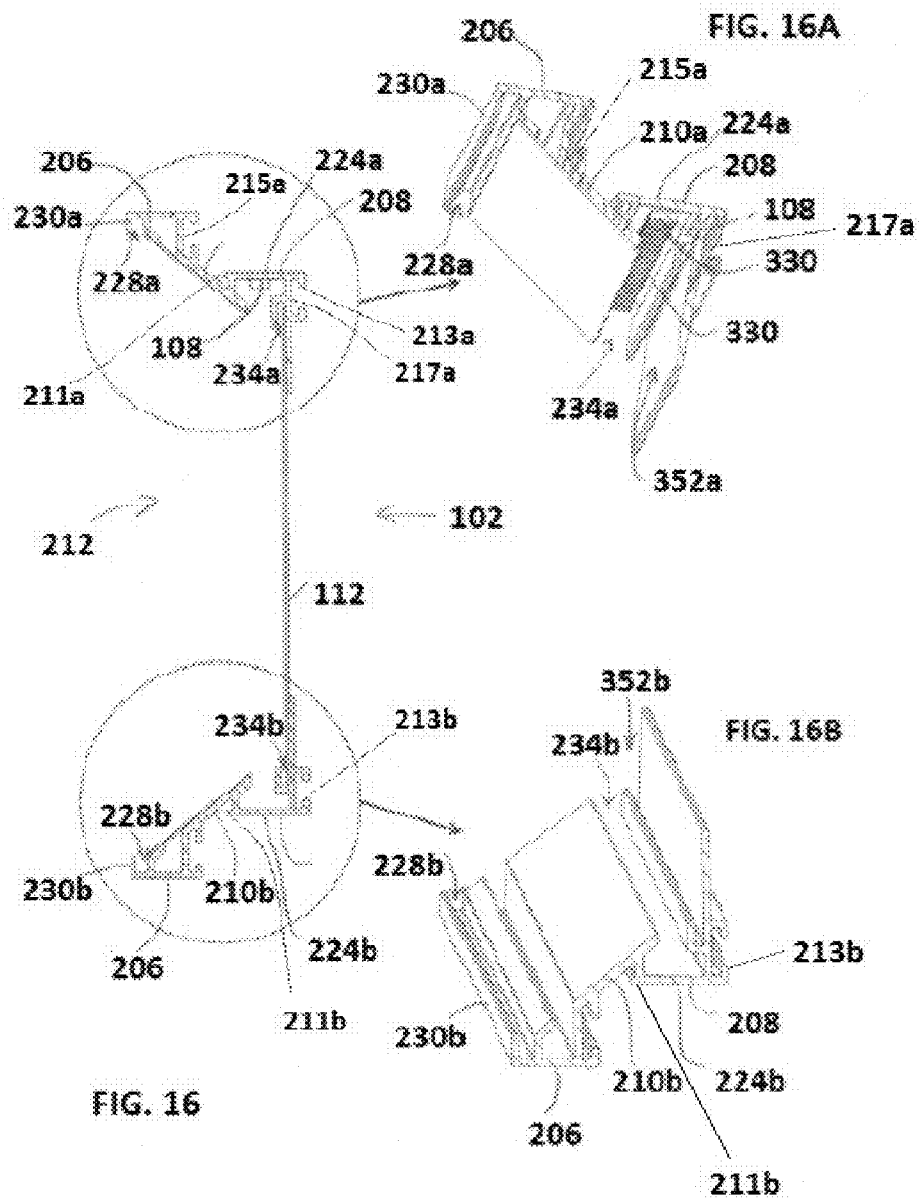
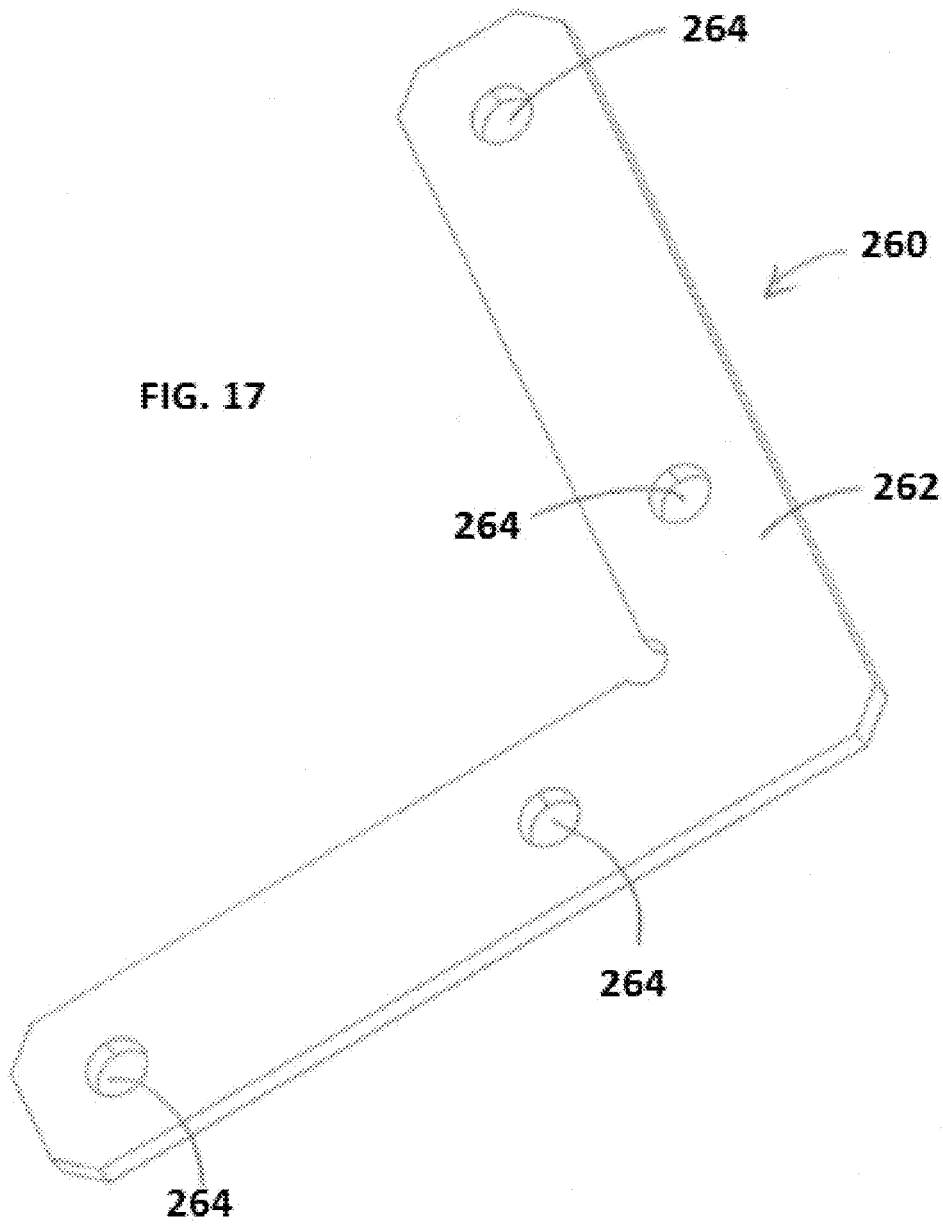


FIG. 17



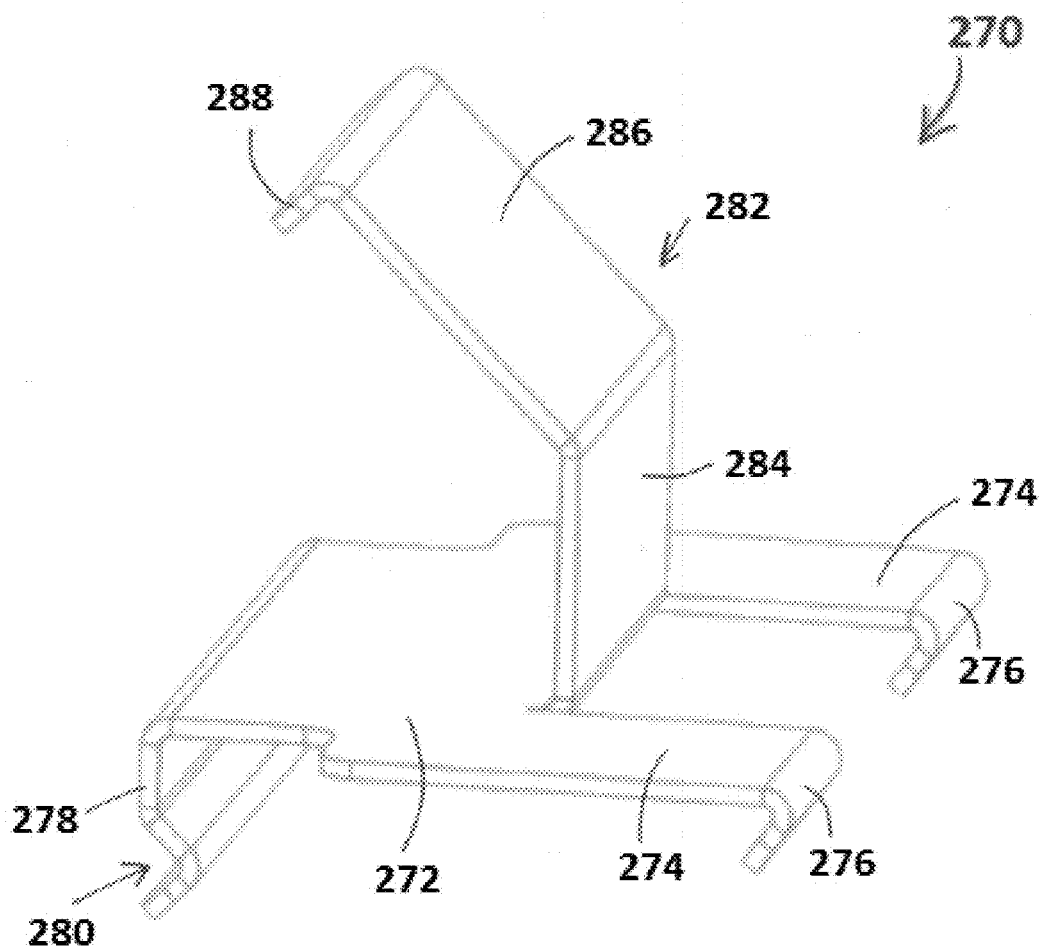
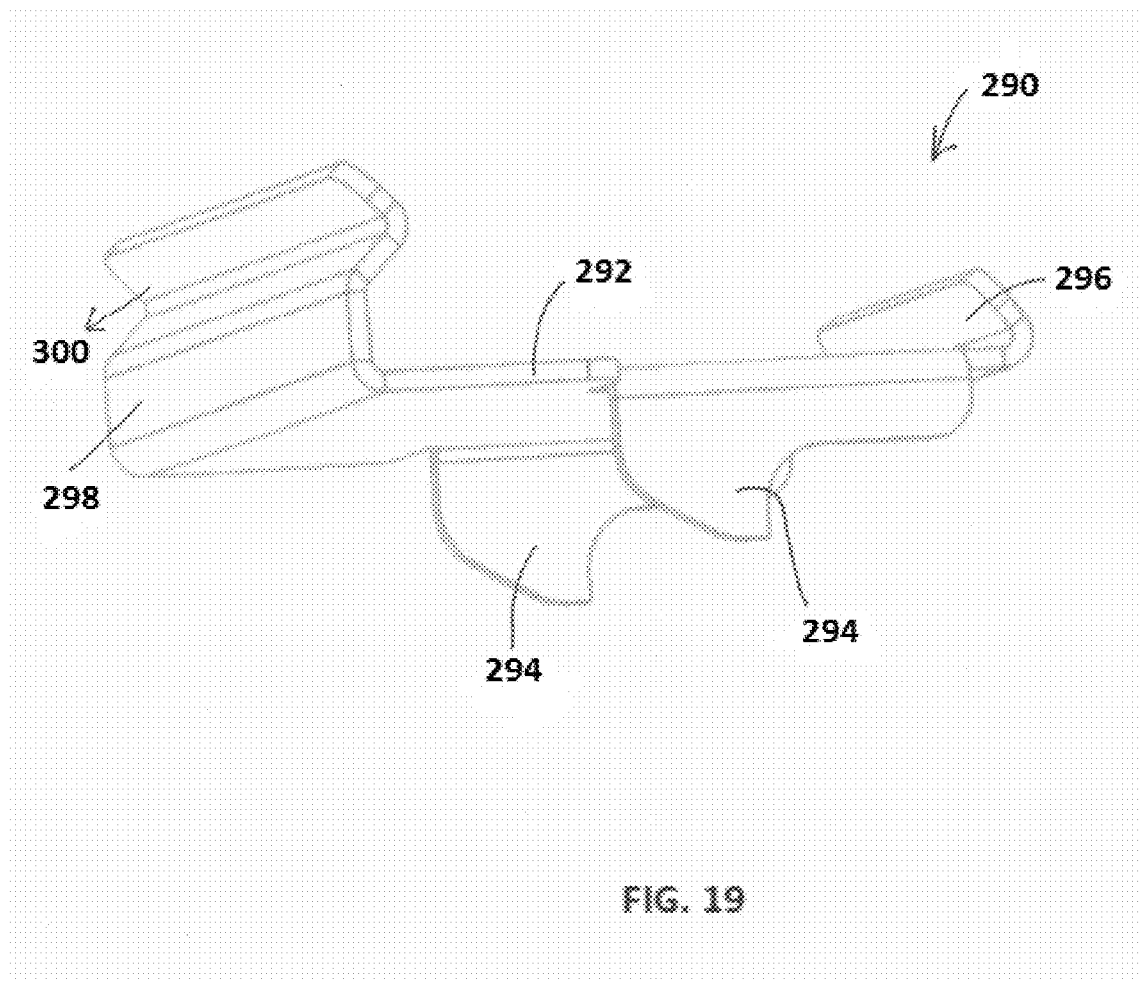


FIG. 18



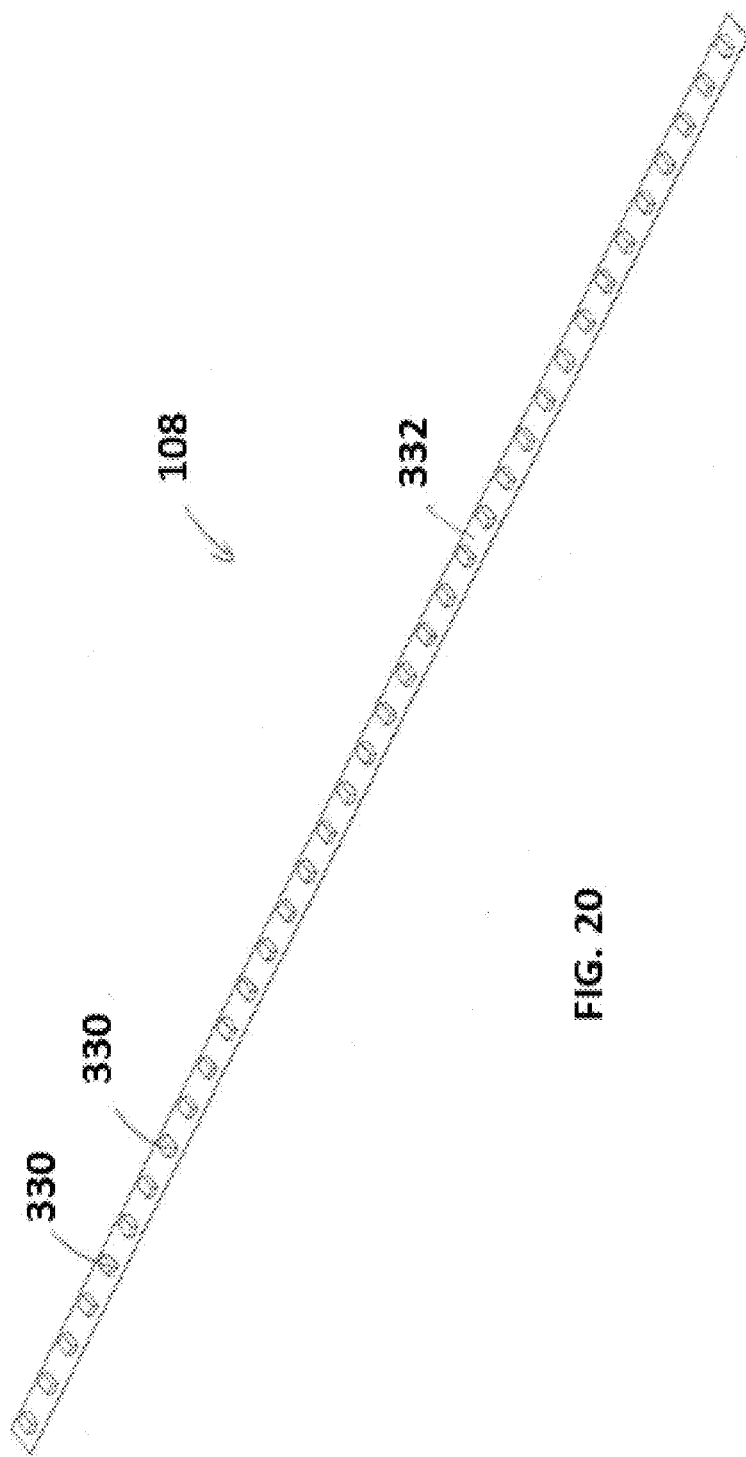


FIG. 20

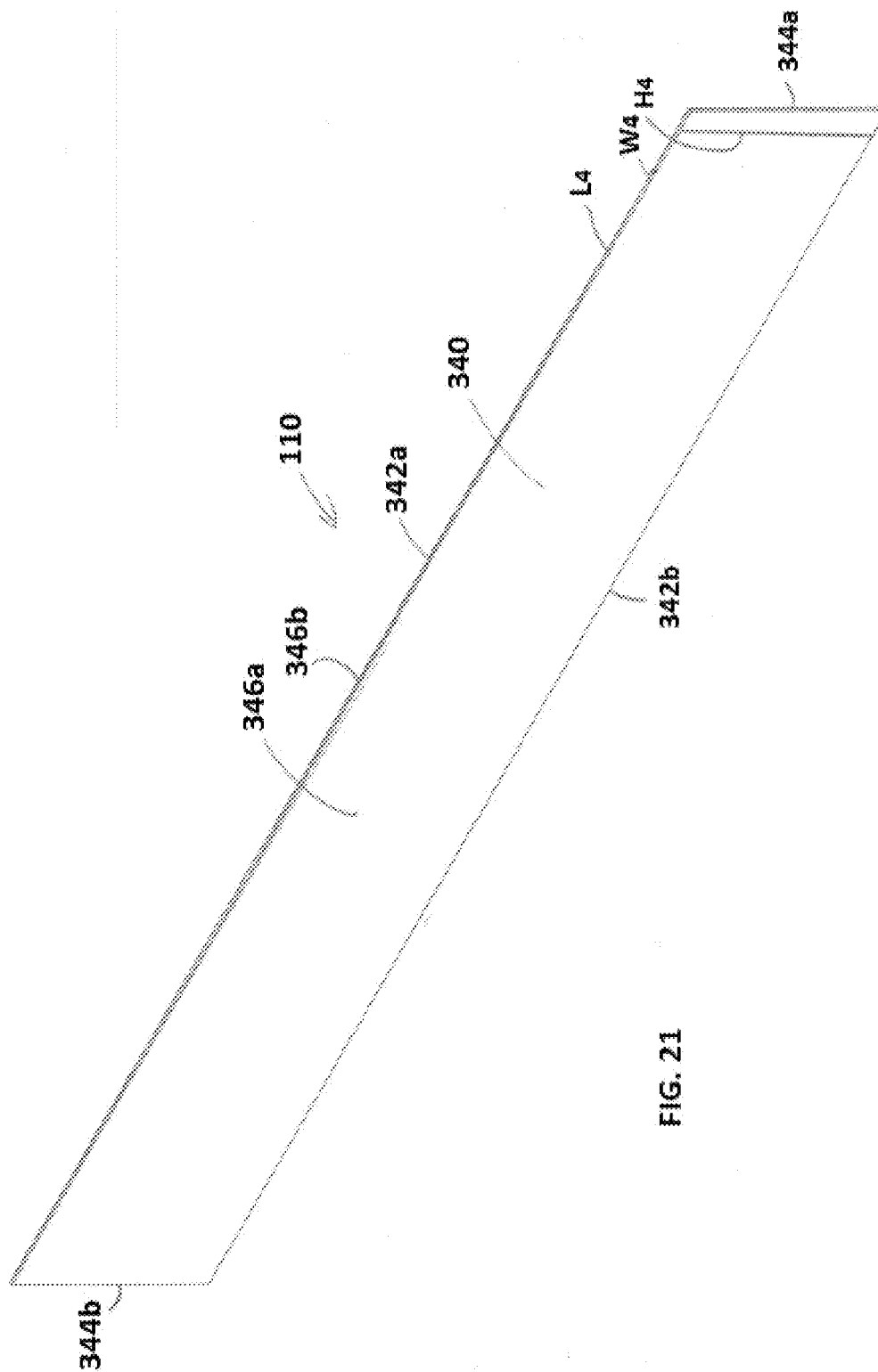
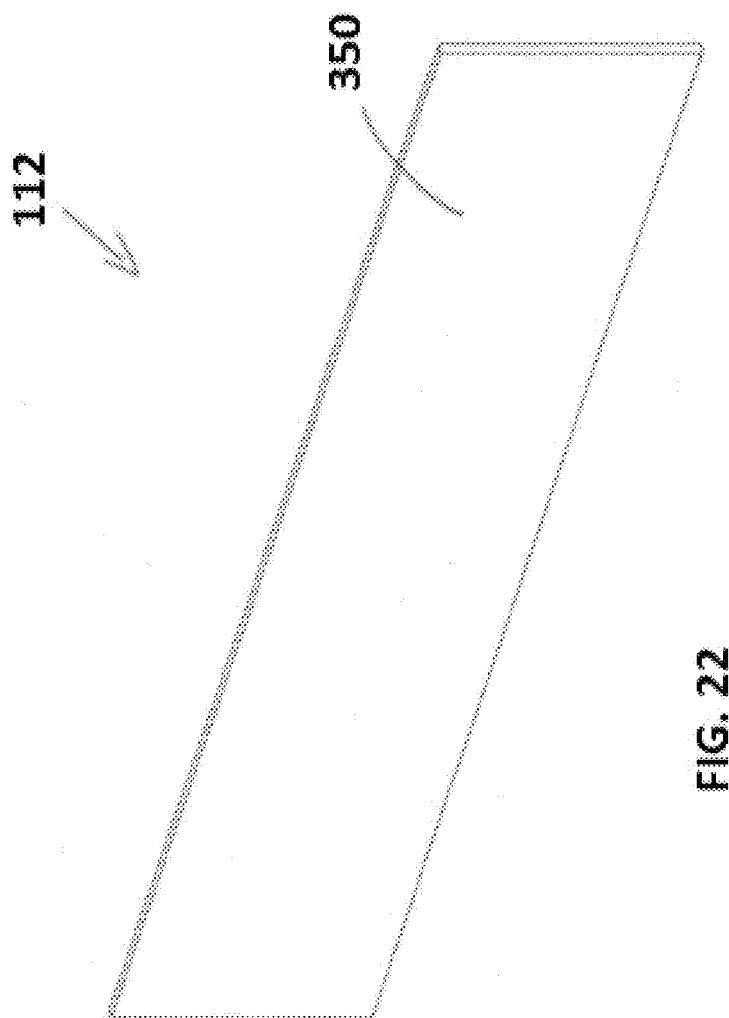


FIG. 21



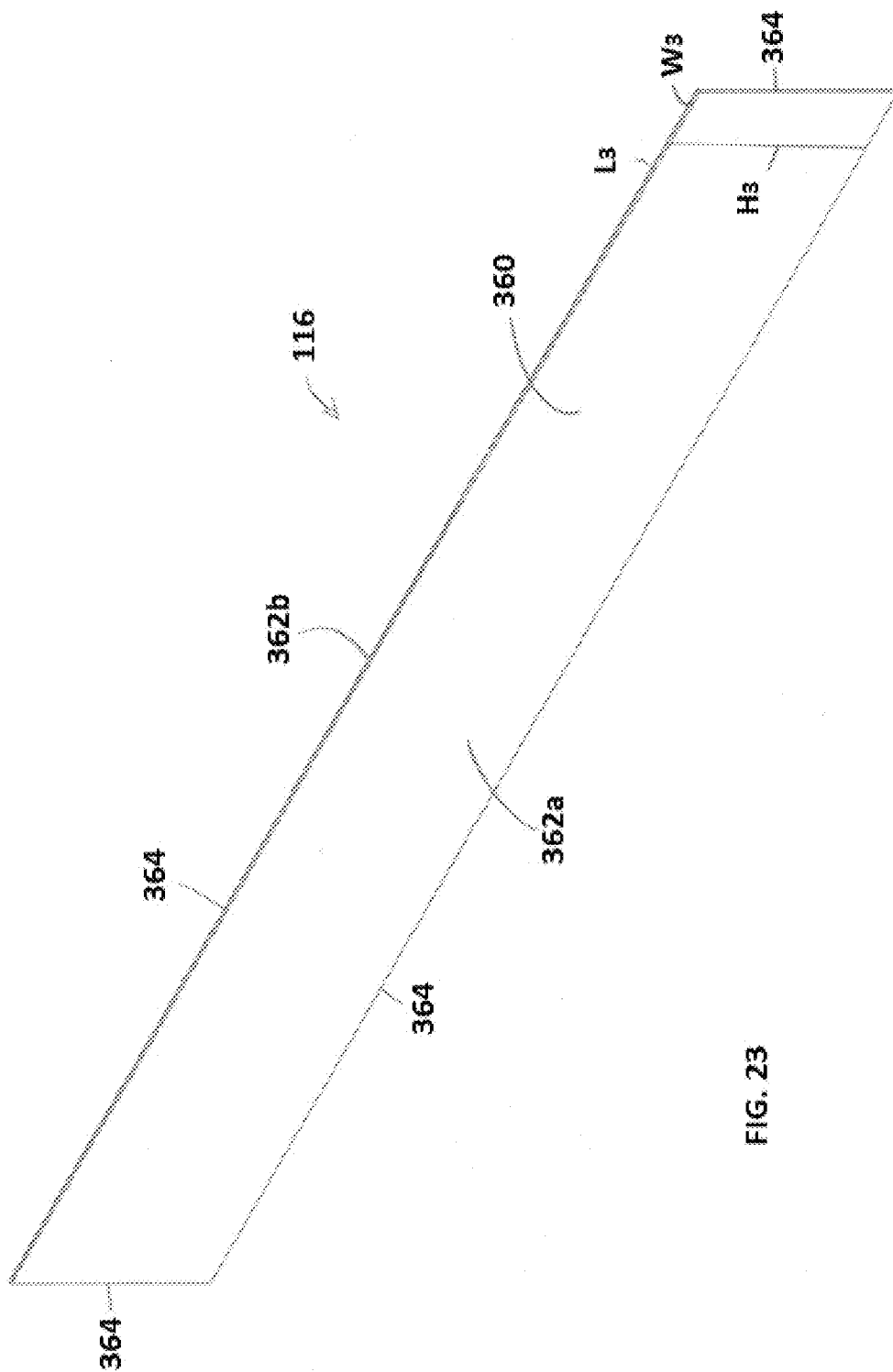


FIG. 23

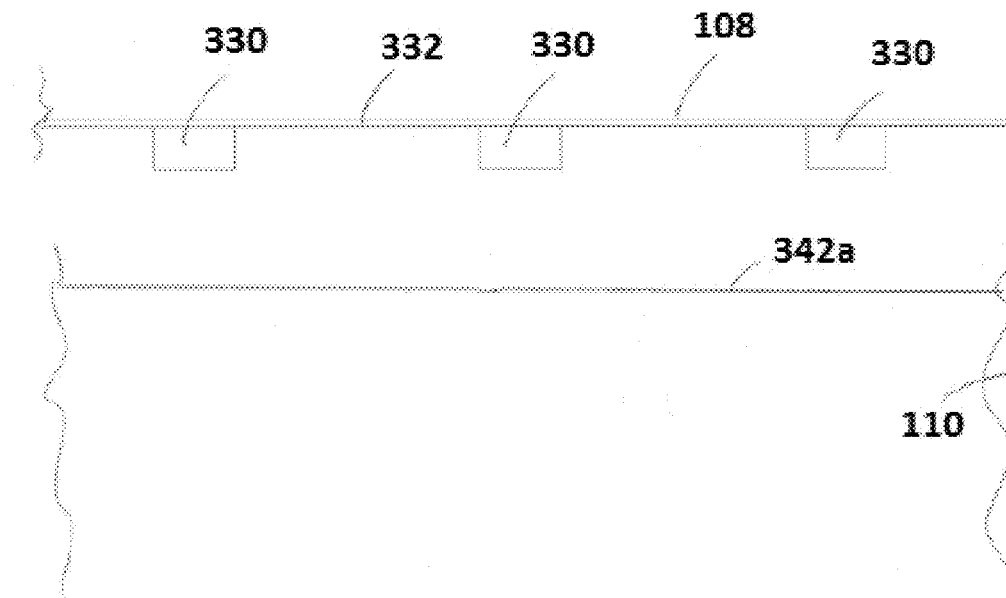


FIG. 24

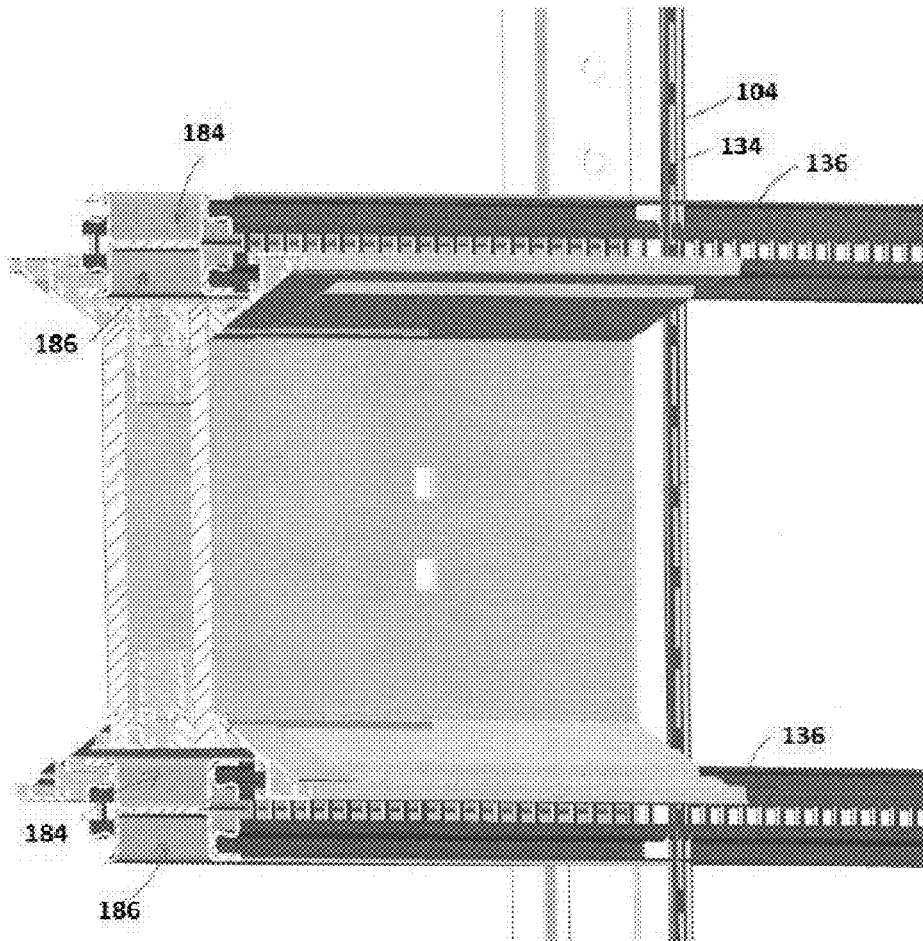


FIG. 25

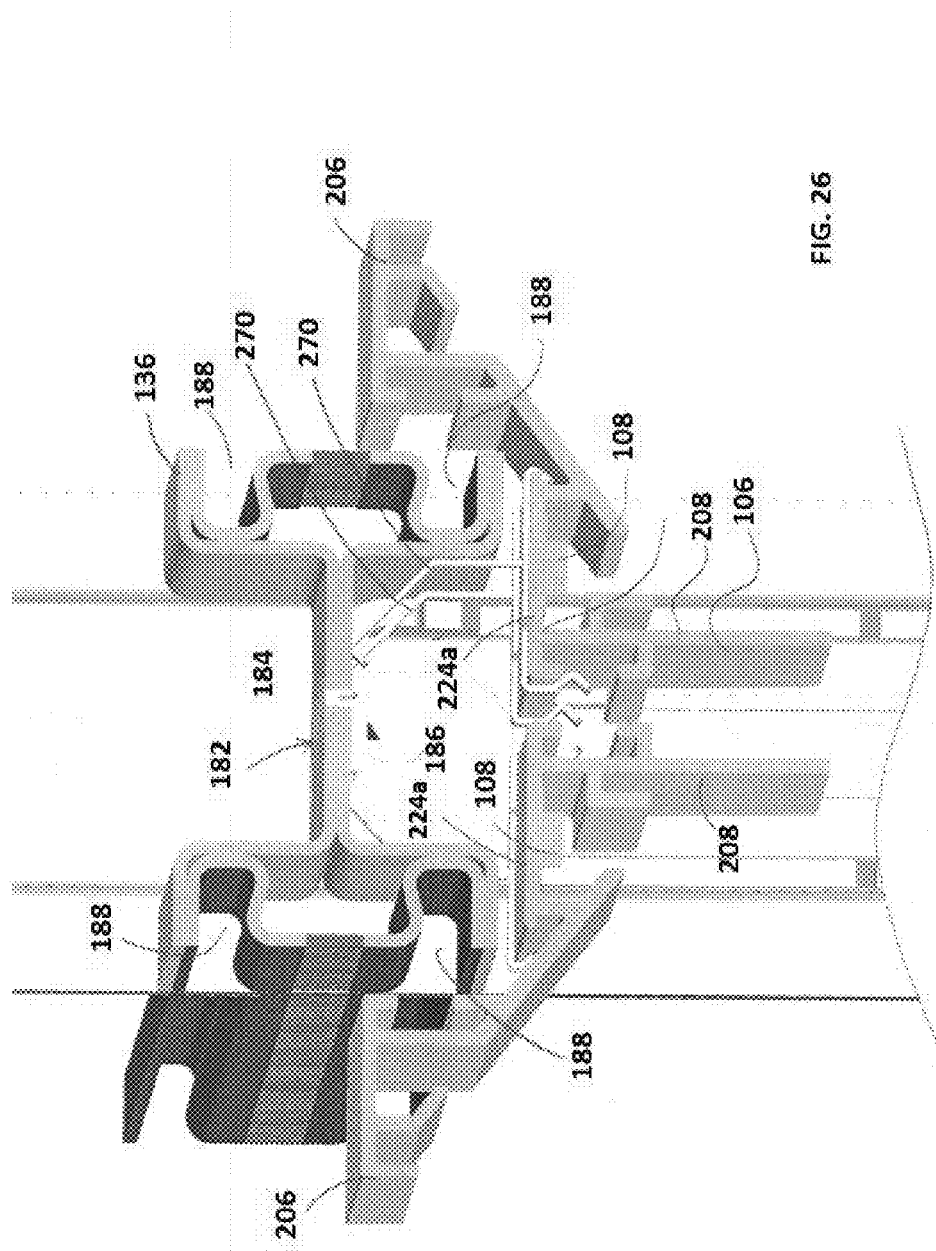
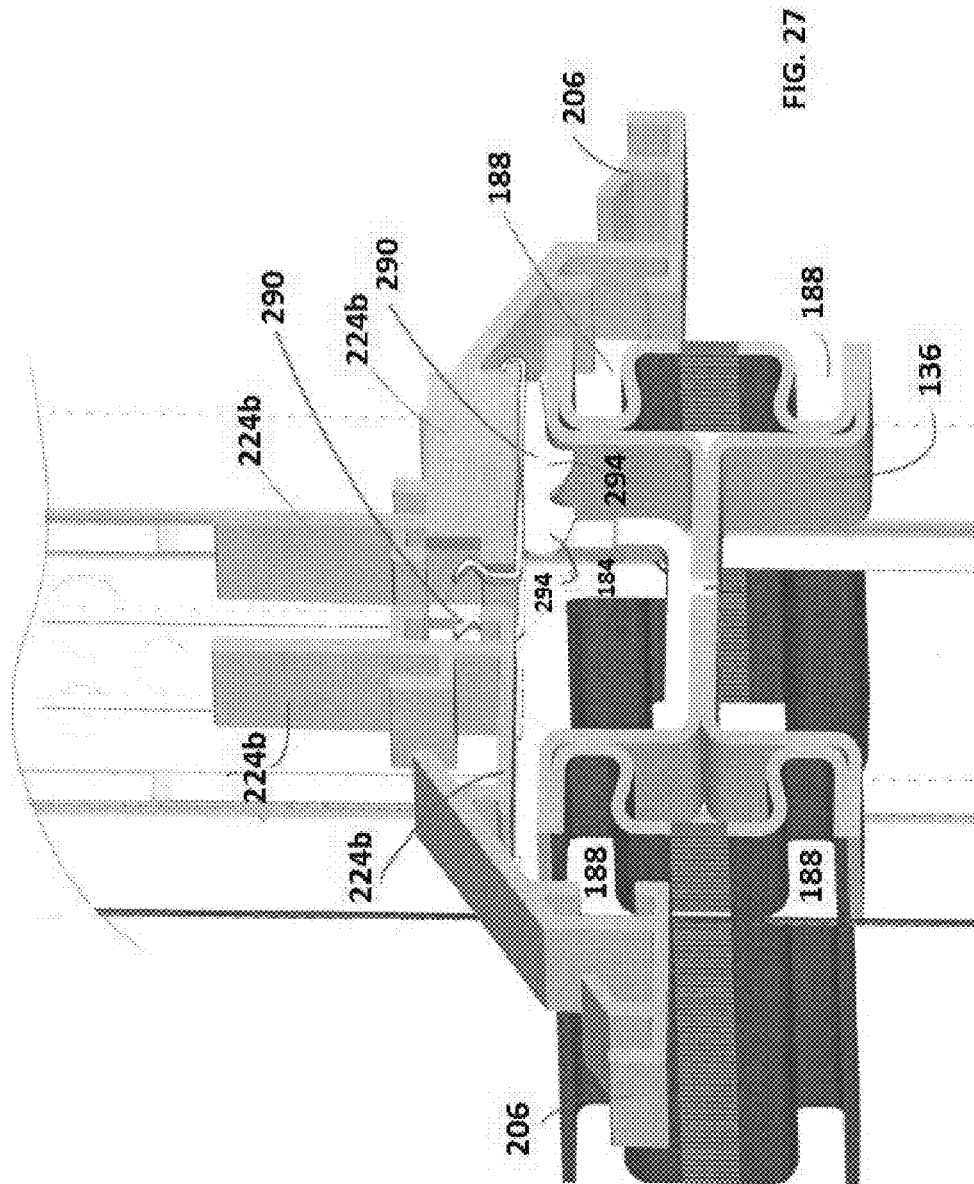


FIG. 26



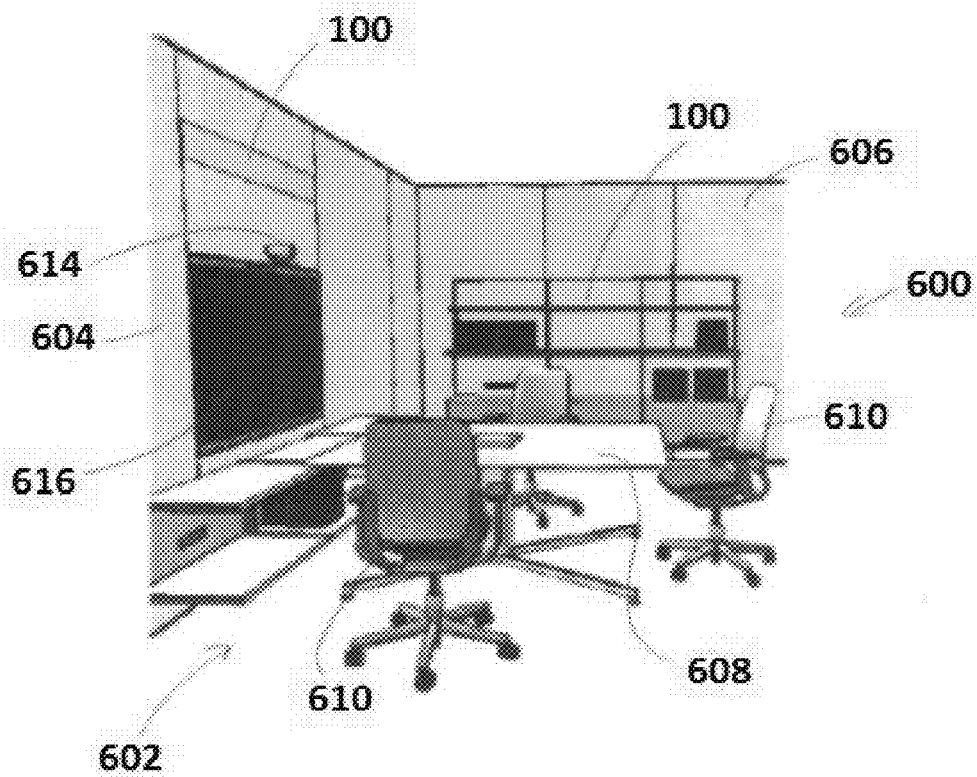


FIG. 28

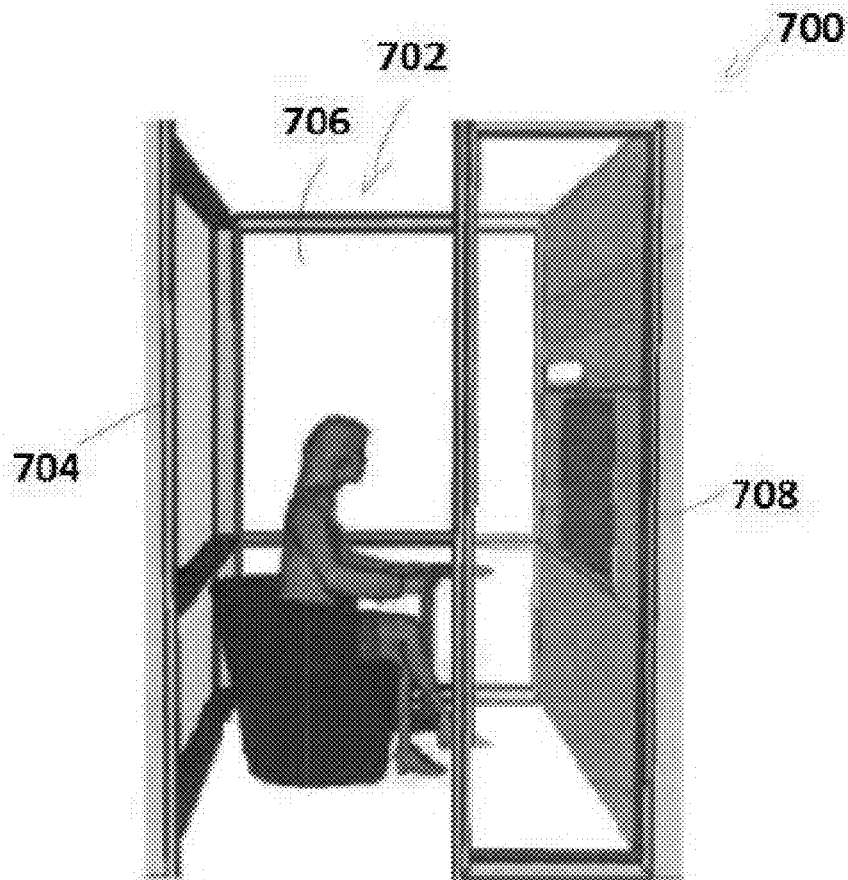


FIG. 29

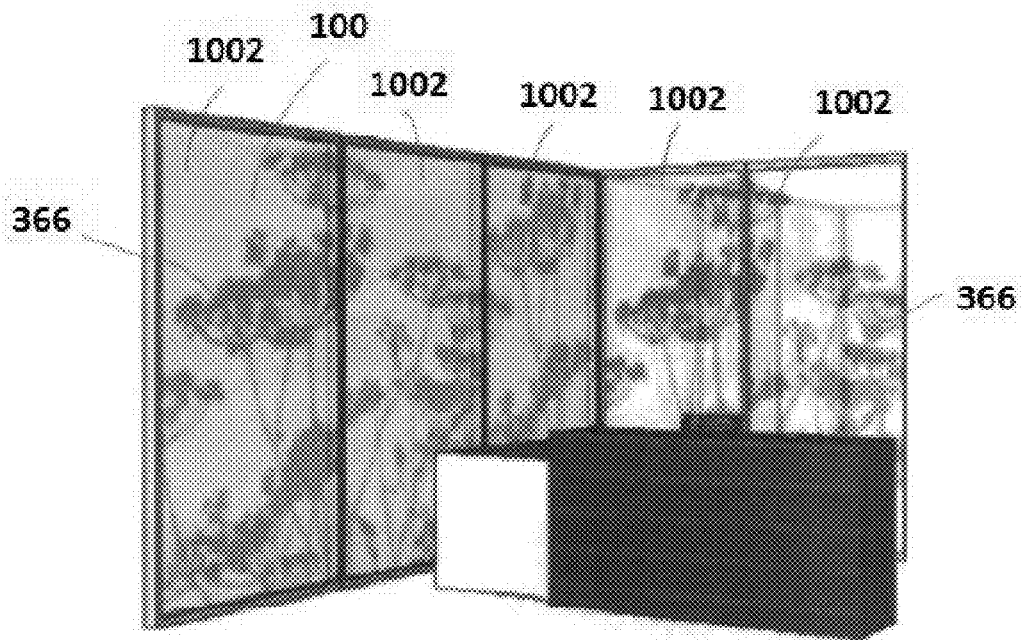


FIG. 30

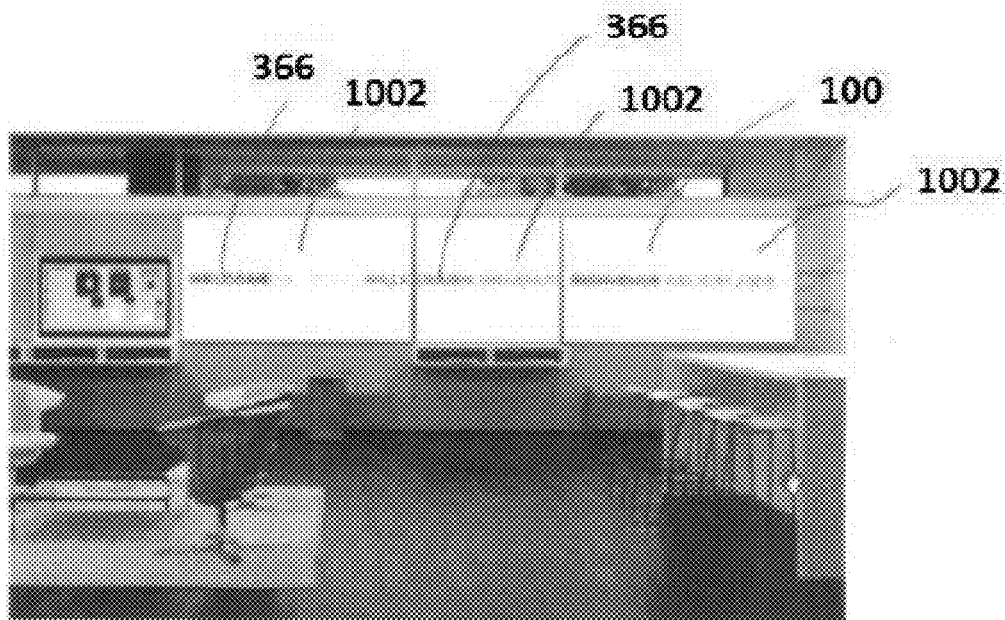


FIG. 31

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PANEL LIGHT ASSEMBLY**CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS**

Not applicable.

STATEMENT REGARDING FEDERALLY SPONSORED RESEARCH OR DEVELOPMENT

Not applicable.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The field of the invention is a panel light assembly, and more specifically panel light assemblies designed to be configured and/or associated with a wall or other structure to create an optimal lighting pattern within an area such as a workspace, office, conference room, or the like, for facilitating various tasks.

Lighting systems of one type or another are provided in virtually all workplace spaces to enable users of those spaces to carry on various activities. For instance, lighting is usually required to carry out general work tasks such as illuminating the top of a desk or table top surface for general use, illuminating a conference room for in person meetings, illuminating conferees participating in a telepresence activity, etc.

Different light patterns are optimal for facilitating different types of activities. For instance, for general use activities, intense light directed downward onto a desk top is usually considered optimal as a space user is typically looking down at materials located on the top surface of the desk. As another instance, for in person meeting spaces, general area light is usually considered optimal as such lighting illuminates meeting attendees as well as the top surface of a conference table for viewing attendee materials. As still one other instance, for telepresence activities, light should illuminate a participating conferee from various sides and directions to avoid generating unintended shadows which adversely affect image quality. In addition, for telepresence activities, the light should generally be indirect to avoid cases where a conferee has a direct line of sight to the light source which can cause eye fatigue and cases where light is shown directly into a camera field of view.

While it is known that different light patterns are optimal for different user tasks, in many cases space uses and optimized light requirements for different uses are an afterthought. In this regard, in many cases office space is generally designed to include a sort of one size fits all lighting system which provides a maximum area lighting capability configured to light all space equally. Typically, these systems include large panel ceiling lighting assemblies where each assembly includes elongated fluorescent light bulbs and related reflectors and diffusers mounted in assembly housings. In many cases the number of lighting assemblies for each space is determined as a function of the square feet of the space. When illuminated, the assemblies essentially fill the space with generally downwardly directed light patterns. Thus, a private office space, a conference room, a space used for telepresence activity, etc., are all provided with the same ceiling mounted lighting assemblies in different patterns based solely on the size and shape of the space.

While this solution may work well for some space uses, unfortunately this solution is not optimal in other uses. For instance, many people find that general ceiling mounted lighting assemblies do not provide sufficiently intense light for general desk activities. As another instance, general ceiling

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light systems often generate light patterns that result in poor or at least less than optimal conditions for generating telepresence images during telepresence activities.

In the case of general desk activities in a personal office space or the like, additional desk or floor supported task lighting is often used to supplement the ceiling lighting assemblies. Here, the task lighting increases light intensity on the top surface of a user's desk while the ceiling lighting assemblies still provide general ambient light to an area.

In the case of a space used for telepresence activities, one solution has been to mount lights within an office wall or a panel of a panel wall system to direct light generally horizontally to illuminate a telepresence user's face. To this end, some exemplary systems include an assembly having a light source and a reflector mounted within a housing where the entire assembly can be mounted within a wall opening. In many cases the reflector is juxtaposed with respect to the light source so that the light source is hidden from direct view and the reflector reflects light toward a user's face in an attempt to generate an optimized light pattern.

Another solution has been to provide a light guide panel assembly that includes a light guide panel member having an edge and a line of LEDs arranged along the edge to direct light into the panel. The panel can include light dispersing features that cause light to be directed from a side surface thereof to illuminate a space. Here, the assembly can be made relatively thin and still provide a side surface which has a glowing effect that results from the light dispersing features.

While source and reflector wall mounted assemblies generate a light pattern that can illuminate a user's face, these assemblies have several shortcomings. First, in known cases, while light from these sources is indirect, the pattern of light emanating from the reflector is not uniform so that some parts of the reflector appear bright (e.g., like a direct light source) while other parts appear dark. The bright parts of the reflected light tend to have the same effect as a source that generates light that directly subtends a user's eye. The bright reflected light can adversely effect a user's vision almost immediately and over time the bright reflected light causes user eye fatigue.

Second, because some parts of the reflector appear bright while other parts appear dark, the light pattern resulting from these assemblies is typically non-uniform. Non-uniform light causes reflection artifacts that show up in resulting telepresence images and can be distracting to remote image viewers. This is particularly true in cases where a user is located relatively close to a wall mounted light assembly where pattern irregularities are more defined when they subtend a user's face or other object.

Third, many wall mounted light assemblies that include a light source and an associated reflector have dimensions that render the assemblies unsuitable for mounting in certain types of walls. For instance, many office spaces are now configured using panel or architectural wall assemblies that include a relatively thin frame structure with decorative fascia panels mounted thereto. The decorative panels may include glass panels, opaque wood grain, fabric covered, etc., panels, or other types of panels. Here, the frame structure is often within a range between two and five inches thick which is insufficient for housing most wall mounted assemblies. This is especially true in cases where at least some of the space defined by the frame structure is required to mount a fascia panel adjacent one of the light assemblies. For instance, where a frame structure has first and second sides and a decorative fascia panel is mounted to the frame structure to finish off the first side, the mounting components for the

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decorative frame panel often obstruct the space within the frame structure thereby rendering that space unusable for mounting a light assembly.

Fourth, even in cases where a wall mounted light assembly may have a depth dimension suitable for mounting within a panel or architectural wall structure, in known cases light assemblies do not include any features to facilitate such mounting.

Known light guide wall assemblies also have several shortcomings. First, often these assemblies are not bright enough to provide sufficient intensity for illuminating a user during telepresence activities.

Second, there is no known configuration using this type of assembly where the light assembly is located at a location optimized to facilitate telepresence activity. For instance, a glowing conference room wall in a large conference space may be aesthetically pleasing but where that wall is not juxtaposed in front of and near the face of a telepresence system user, a suitable lighting effect for telepresence activity does not occur.

Third, known wall mounted light guide systems include structure that is not suitable for use with panel or architectural wall frame structures such that the systems can be mounted within a frame in a modular fashion.

SUMMARY OF THE DISCLOSURE

It has been recognized that disadvantages associated with current workspace lighting schemes can be substantially overcome by providing a light assembly including a light guide panel and an edge light source in a panel frame structure that is located at specific locations within wall structures proximate a telepresence system to illuminate a telepresence system user. To this end, in at least some embodiments a light guide assembly may be mounted within a wall structure just to the rear of and above a telepresence display screen and camera so that light generated thereby is shown on a telepresence system user to the front of the display screen. In this case the glowing effect of the light assembly on the user can have a substantially uniform lighting effect on the user and, because of the juxtaposition, can have an intensity suitable for illuminating the user optimally for telepresence activity.

It has also been recognized that, in at least some cases, providing light to different sides of a telepresence user can result in even better telepresence images. To this end, in at least some embodiments light guide assemblies may be provided within multiple walls of a conference space such as, for instance, a wall in front of a system user and one or more walls to the side(s) of the user, where the combined light from the assemblies is tuned to optimally illuminate the user from the front and side directions. Here, the combined light from the guides has a combined intensity that would be difficult at best to achieve using only a front mounted guide assembly which renders the light guide type devices suitable for the intended telepresence activities.

It has further been recognized that the light guide assemblies can include a light frame suitable for mounting to an office panel or architectural wall frame structure in a modular fashion so that one or more assemblies can be optionally added to the frame structure to provide light in an adjacent space. Here, in some cases the light frame may be designed to take up less than half the width of the supporting frame structure so that two light assemblies can be mounted back to back within one frame space to shine light to opposite sides of the frame structure. In other embodiments the light frame may extend further into the supporting frame so that only a panel fascia can be mounted to the opposite side.

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At least some embodiments include a panel light assembly for use with a support frame including at least first and second support frame members, the assembly comprising an assembly frame including at least a first assembly frame member and a second assembly frame member spaced apart on opposite sides of a frame space, the first assembly frame member forming a channel, a light source supported by the first assembly frame member within the channel to emit light within the channel, a light guide member including a front surface and a rear surface and at least one edge between the front and rear surfaces, the light guide supported by the first and second assembly frame members within the frame space with at least a portion of the at least one edge located within the channel formed by the first assembly frame member adjacent the light source, a fastener for fastening the assembly frame to the first and second support frame members, wherein, after the assembly frame is fastened to the first and second support frame members, the front surface of the light guide member faces an open space adjacent the support frame.

In some cases each of the first and second assembly frame members includes first and second ends and the assembly frame further includes third and fourth assembly frame members, the third assembly frame member extending between and connected to the first ends of the first and second assembly frame members and the fourth assembly frame member extending between and connected to the second ends of the first and second assembly frame members, each of the assembly frame members forming a channel and receiving at least a portion of the edge of the light guide member.

Some embodiments further include a flange member supported by the assembly frame and forming a surface that at least in part circumscribes the front surface of the light guide member and that angles outwardly from the front surface. In some cases the flange member surface that angled outwardly from the front surface is reflective. Some embodiments further include an at least partially translucent cover member supported by the assembly frame on a side of the light guide member adjacent the front surface.

In some cases the flange member surface extends between the light guide member and the cover member. In some cases the cover member is a diffuser member. Some embodiments further include a reflector member supported by the assembly frame on a side of the light guide member adjacent the rear surface. In some cases the reflector member includes a reflective surface that faces the rear surface of the light guide member. Some embodiments further include an at least partially translucent cover member supported by the assembly frame on a side of the light guide member adjacent the front surface.

In some cases each of the first and second assembly frame members includes first and second ends and the assembly frame further includes third and fourth assembly frame members, the third assembly frame member extending between and connected to the first ends of the first and second assembly frame members and the fourth assembly frame member extending between and connected to the second ends of the first and second assembly frame members, each of the assembly frame members forming a channel and receiving at least a portion of the edge of the light guide member, each of the cover member and the reflector member including an edge and the assembly frame members each including additional channels for receiving edges of the cover member and the reflector member.

In some cases the light source comprises a strip of LEDs mounted to a circuit board which is in turn mounted within the channel formed by the first assembly frame member. In some cases the first and second support frame members form a

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support frame space and facing channels, the fastener extends into each of the facing channels to secure the frame assembly to the support frame and at least portions of the first and second assembly frame members are disposed to one side of the support frame space. In some cases each of the first and second assembly frame members forms a finished fascia to the one side of the support frame space, the assembly further including at least one opaque panel assembly mounted to the support frame adjacent the panel light assembly, the finished fascia of the assembly frame members substantially flush with an external finished surface of the opaque panel assembly.

Other embodiments include a panel light assembly for use with a support frame including at least top and bottom support frame members, the assembly comprising an assembly frame including assembly frame members that form a rectangular assembly frame that defines a frame space, the assembly frame members forming at least a first continuous channel about an internal portion of the assembly frame, a line light source supported within the channel formed by at least one of the assembly frame members, a rectangular light guide member including a front surface, a rear surface and a circumscribing edge between the front and rear surfaces, the circumscribing edge received in the channel formed by the assembly frame members with at least a portion of the edge adjacent the line light source, a fastener for fastening the assembly frame to the first and second support frame members, wherein, after the assembly frame is fastened to the first and second support frame members, the front surface of the light guide member faces an open space adjacent the support frame.

Some embodiments further include at least a second line light source supported within the channel formed by at least a second of the assembly frame members. Some embodiments further include a rectangular reflector member supported within the assembly frame adjacent the rear surface of the light guide member and a cover member supported within the assembly frame adjacent the front surface of the light guide member. In some cases the fastener includes an upper bracket mounted to an upper assembly frame member wherein the upper bracket cooperates with the top frame member of the support frame to secure the assembly frame to the support frame.

In some cases the upper bracket includes a leaf spring arm member that engages a downward facing channel formed by the top frame member. Some embodiments further include a lower bracket including at least one wedge surface that cooperates with the bottom frame member of the support frame to secure the assembly frame to the support frame.

Still other embodiments include a panel light assembly for use with a support frame including at least top and bottom support frame members that form facing channels, the assembly comprising an assembly frame including assembly frame members that form a rectangular assembly frame that defines a frame space, the assembly frame members forming at least a first continuous channel about an internal portion of the assembly frame, the assembly frame members including an upper assembly frame member, a line light source supported within the channel formed by at least one of the assembly frame members, a rectangular light guide member including a front surface, a rear surface and a circumscribing edge between the front and rear surfaces, the circumscribing edge received in the channel formed by the assembly frame members with at least a portion of the edge adjacent the line light source and a bracket including a leaf spring arm member that mounts to the upper assembly frame member and that is at

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least in part received in the channel formed by the top frame member of the support frame to secure the assembly frame to the support frame.

These and other objects, advantages and aspects of the invention will become apparent from the following description. In the description, reference is made to the accompanying drawings which form a part hereof, and in which there is shown a preferred embodiment of the invention. Such embodiment does not necessarily represent the full scope of the invention and reference is made therefore, to the claims herein for interpreting the scope of the invention.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is an isometric view of a panel wall system according to embodiments of the present invention;

FIG. 2 is an isometric view of a frame assembly;

FIG. 3 is an isometric view of a vertical frame member;

FIG. 4 is a cross-sectional view of the vertical frame member of FIG. 3;

FIG. 5 is a isometric view of a horizontal frame member;

FIG. 6 is a isometric view of a frame assembly;

FIG. 7 is an isometric view of a panel light assembly including a frame, one or more panels, and a light source that is consistent with at least some aspects of the present invention;

FIG. 8 is a top plan view of the panel light assembly of FIG. 7;

FIG. 9 is a front elevational view of the panel light assembly of FIG. 7;

FIG. 10 is a rear elevational view of the panel light assembly of FIG. 7;

FIG. 11 is a right side elevational view of the panel light assembly of FIG. 7, wherein the left side elevational view is a mirror image of the right side elevational view;

FIG. 12 is a cross-sectional side view of the panel light assembly of FIG. 7, taken generally along the line 6-6 of FIG. 7;

FIG. 13 is an isometric side view of the frame of the panel light assembly of FIG. 7;

FIG. 14 is a partial exploded view of the frame of the panel light assembly of FIG. 7;

FIG. 15 is a front exploded view of the frame of the panel light assembly of FIG. 7;

FIG. 16 is a partial cross-sectional view of the frame of FIG. 7 comprising a front and a rear support frame that each include upper and lower horizontal extrusion members, wherein one or more panels have been removed there from for clarity;

FIG. 16A is an isometric view of the upper horizontal extrusion members of the front and rear support frames of FIG. 16;

FIG. 16B is an isometric view of the lower horizontal extrusion members of the front and rear support frames of FIG. 16;

FIG. 17 is an isometric view of a connection member optionally utilized with the panel light assembly of FIG. 7;

FIG. 18 is an isometric view of an upper attachment component optionally utilized with the panel light assembly of FIG. 7;

FIG. 19 is an isometric view of a lower attachment component optionally utilized with the panel light assembly of FIG. 7;

FIG. 20 is an isometric view of a light source in the form of a strip of LEDs for use in a panel light assembly;

FIG. 21 is an isometric view of a light-emitting panel for use in a panel light assembly;

FIG. 22 is an isometric view of a reflector panel for use in a panel light assembly;

FIG. 23 is an isometric view of a diffuser panel for use in a panel light assembly;

FIG. 24 is side elevational view of the strip of LEDs of FIG. 20 disposed adjacent an edge of the light-emitting panel of FIG. 21;

FIG. 25 is a partial sectional view of two panel light assemblies similar to the panel assembly of FIG. 7 disposed on a wall assembly with portions removed therefrom for clarity;

FIG. 26 is a partial isometric view of an upper portion of the panel light assemblies of FIG. 25 with portions removed therefrom for clarity;

FIG. 27 is a partial isometric view of a lower portion of the panel light assemblies of FIG. 25 with portions removed therefrom for clarity;

FIG. 28 is a diagrammatic view of a panel light assembly in one embodiment;

FIG. 29 is a diagrammatic view of a panel light assembly in another embodiment;

FIG. 30 is a diagrammatic view of a panel light assembly in a different embodiment; and

FIG. 31 is a diagrammatic view of a panel light assembly in yet another embodiment.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE DISCLOSURE

One or more specific embodiments of the present invention will be described below. It should be appreciated that in the development of any such actual implementation, as in any engineering or design project, numerous implementation-specific decisions must be made to achieve the developers' specific goals, such as compliance with system-related and business related constraints, which may vary from one implementation to another. Moreover, it should be appreciated that such a development effort might be complex and time consuming, but would nevertheless be a routine undertaking of design, fabrication, and manufacture for those of ordinary skill having the benefit of this disclosure.

Referring now to the drawings wherein like reference numerals correspond to similar components throughout the several views and more specifically referring to FIGS. 1 through 6, embodiments of the invention will be described in the context of an architectural wall assembly 104 that can be configured to operate as a barrier to separate adjacent spaces and to, in at least some cases, configure private or semi-private workspaces for use by individuals, small groups of people or larger groups. The exemplary wall assembly 104 includes a plurality of vertical frame members 134 and horizontal frame members 136, a ceiling track 138, a cover member 140 and a plurality of panel assemblies 132 including opaque panel assemblies 150, glass/window panel assemblies 152 and panel light panel assemblies 100.

The vertical and horizontal frame members 134 and 136 are constructed in the same manner and have similar features and therefore, only one vertical frame member 134 and one horizontal frame member 136 will be described here in detail in the interest of simplifying this explanation. Referring to FIGS. 3 and 4, exemplary frame member 134 includes a generally "I"-shaped cross-section having a first and second parallel leg members 160 and 162 with a web portion 164 disposed there between defining central longitudinally extending first and second channels 166, 168. Each of the first and second leg members 160, 162 forms two outwardly opening channels 170 that are disposed on either side of a slotted

channel 172 having slots 174 that are equi-spaced along a length thereof. Web portion 164 further comprises apertures 176 for coupling of adjacent frame members or other assembly components. Frame member 134 may be formed using any rigid material. In at least some embodiments member 134 is formed of bent steel sheet.

As shown in FIG. 5, each horizontal frame member 136 includes a generally "I"-shaped cross-section having first and second arm members 178 and 180 with a web portion 182 disposed there between defining central longitudinally extending first and second upwardly and downwardly opening channels 184, 186. Each of the first and arm members 178, 180 similarly forms two outwardly opening channels 188 that are disposed on either side of a slotted channel 190, having slots 192 that are spaced along a length thereof.

Referring to FIG. 6, "L"-shaped brackets 194 are provided that are dimensioned to be received in the channels 166 and 184 of adjacent frame members 134 and 136 and are used to secure vertical and horizontal frame members 134, 136 together to form supporting frame structure 130.

Referring again to FIG. 1, after a frame structure 130 has been assembled, one or more of the panel assemblies 150, 152, 100 may be secured to or otherwise mounted within the frame structure 104 to form the barrier wall assembly 104. In at least some embodiments, wall assembly 104 is configured to have one or more assemblies 150, 152, 100 disposed on a first side of the frame assembly 130 with one or more assemblies 150, 152, 100 disposed on an opposing side of the frame assembly 130 in a substantially parallel spaced apart relationship.

Referring now to FIGS. 7-23, an exemplary panel light assembly 100 includes a rectilinear frame structure 102, a light guide member 110, a light source 108, a reflector panel 112, a cover panel 116 and a plurality of brackets 270 and 290 (FIGS. 18 and 19).

Frame structure 102 includes four profile frame members 204 and a plurality of angled brackets 260 (see FIGS. 14 and 17) that are secured together to form a rectilinear frame structure. In at least some cases each frame member 204 includes an extruded rigid member and can be formed of any rigid material including plastic, aluminum, steel, etc. Horizontal upper and lower profile frame members are labelled 224a and 224b in the figures while vertical profile frame members are labelled 222a and 222b. The profile frame members have similar cross sections and therefore only one of the profile frame members 224a will be described here in detail where at least some aspects and features of member 224a are labelled with numerals followed by an "a" qualifier. Similar features of frame member 224b are shown with similar numerals followed by a "b" qualifier.

Referring specifically to FIGS. 12, 16 16A and 16B, exemplary frame member 224a includes a plurality of wall members that together define several channels for receiving and supporting other panel assembly 100 components as well as lip members for securing or engaging mounting brackets for mounting assembly 100 to the support frame structure 130 (see again FIGS. 1 and 2). All cross sectional features of member 224a are formed during a single extrusion process in at least some embodiments and therefore all of the features extend along the length of member 224a unless indicated otherwise.

The component supporting channels includes a U-shaped front channel 228a, a U-shaped intermediate channel 234a and a U-shaped rear channel 352a where an angled flange 210a extends between front channel 228a and intermediate channel 234a. Flanges 210a-210d may be integral with other wall structures that form members 224a, 224b, etc., or may

include separate components. In some embodiments a reflector surface may be provided or a separate member top form a reflector surface may be provided to cover a front facing surface of each flange **210a**, **210b**. In some cases connector flanges **210a**, **210b** are oriented such that a front facing surface thereof forms an angle of between about 10 degrees to about 90 degrees with respect to a vertical plane (see A in FIG. 11), or about 35 degrees to about 70 degrees, or about 45 degrees with respect to the plane A. Similarly, the lower connector flange **210b** forms a front facing surface that forms a similar angle. In some cases the front facing surface angles are identical and in other cases they may be different.

The channel **234a** is provided for receiving and mounting light source **108**. In order to hide the light source from direct view, channel **234a** is relatively deep in some cases.

The bracket engaging lip members include a first lip member **211a** that extends generally in a forward direction from a rear surface of frame member **224a** in front of the members that form intermediate channel **234a** (see FIG. 16) and generally behind flange member **210a** and a second lip member **213a** that extends generally in a rearward direction from the rear surface of frame member **224a** to the rear of the members that form intermediate channel **234a**. Lip members **211a** and **213a** are shaped and dimensioned and are spaced apart such that they can cooperate with features of the brackets **270** shown in FIG. 18 to secure the brackets to the rear portions of frame members **224a** as described in greater detail below. Brackets **290** shown in FIG. 19 have features similar to the features of brackets **270** so that those brackets can be mounted to similar lip members **211b** and **213b** on the lower horizontal frame member **224b**.

Referring still to FIG. 16, frame member **224a** also forms two C-shaped receiving channels **215a** and **217a** on a rear surface. Each receiving channel **215a** and **217a** is formed via the extrusion process that is used to form member **224a** generally and therefore extends along the length of member **224a**. Although not shown recesses or openings may be formed in floor surfaces of channels **215a** and **217a** for receiving distal ends of mounting screws during assembly.

Referring now to FIG. 17, exemplary bracket **260** includes a flat and rigid L-shaped member **262** that includes one or more openings **264** adapted to receive screws (not shown). Member **262** is dimensioned and designed such that the separate legs thereof are snugly receivable within one of the C-shaped receiving channels **215a** or **217a** (see again FIG. 16). Other brackets or fasteners for securing corners of frame **102** together are contemplated.

Referring to FIGS. 7 through 10, 13, 14, 15 and 17, brackets **260** are used to secure corners of frame members **224a**, **222a**, **224b** and **222b** together to form the rectangular light assembly frame structure **102**. To this end, with brackets **260** received in channels **215a**, **217a**, **215b**, **217b** and similar channels formed by the horizontal frame members **222a** and **222b**, screws or other mechanical fasteners are used to secure the brackets and frame members together. In at least some cases one or more of the frame members (e.g., **222b**) may be removable for swapping different assembly components to achieve different lighting effects as described below. Once members **222a**, **222b**, **224a** and **224b** are secured together, the combination forms a rectangular frame **102** having a front frame portion **206** near a front facing surface **230a**, **230b** (see FIG. 16) and a rear frame portion **208** where all of the component supporting channels of the frame members are aligned.

Referring to FIG. 18, an exemplary upper mounting bracket **270** is an integral member that includes several features designed to secure the bracket **270** to one of the frame

members (e.g., **224a** in FIG. 16) and also to interact with features of the support frame structure **130** to secure thereto. To this end, bracket **270** includes a shoulder member **272**, an first arm member **278**, a first lip member **280**, a spring clip structure including a second arm member **284**, a finger member **286** and a second lip member **288**, first and second leg members **274** and lip members **276**. Shoulder member **272** is a generally flat and rigid member that has opposite front and rear edges where first arm member **278** extends in a first direction at substantially 90 degrees to member **272** along the rear edge. Lip member **280** extends from a distal end of arm member **278** opposite shoulder member **272** and generally in the same direction in which shoulder member **272** extends.

Second arm member extends at a substantially 90 degree angle from the front edge of shoulder member **272** and in a direction opposite the direction in which arm member **278** extends. Finger member **286** angled back from a distal end of arm member **284** opposite shoulder member **272** at an approximately 45 degree angle with the primary direction in which member **284** extends. Lip member **288** extends back toward a facing surface of shoulder member **272**.

Arm members **274** extend from the front edge of member **272** in the same plane as member **272** and on opposite sides of arm member **284**. Lip members **276** extend from distal ends of members **274** in the same direction as arm member **278**. The combined lengths of members **272** and arm members **276** is similar to the dimension between lip members **211a** and **213a** (see again FIG. 16) so that lip members **276** and **278** can be secured to the lip members **211a** and **213a** for mounting bracket **270** to member **224a** as best shown in FIG. 26.

Referring to FIG. 19, an exemplary lower mounting bracket **290** is an integral member that includes several features designed to secure the bracket **290** to one of the frame members (e.g., **224b** in FIG. 16) and also to interact with features of the support frame structure **130** to secure thereto. To this end, bracket **290** includes a shoulder member **292**, an first arm member **298**, a first lip member **300**, two cam members **294** and a second lip member **296**. Shoulder member **272** is a generally flat and rigid member that has opposite front and rear edges where first arm member **298** extends in a first direction at substantially 90 degrees to member **292** along the rear edge. Lip member **300** extends from a distal end of arm member **298** opposite shoulder member **292** and generally in the same direction in which shoulder member **292** extends.

Cam members **294** extend from opposite lateral edges of shoulder member **292**, are parallel to each other, and form wedge surfaces **295** that generally face in the direction of the front edge of shoulder member **292**. Lip member **296** extends from the front edge of shoulder member **292** in the same direction as arm member **298**. The length of member **292** is similar to the dimension between lip members **215a** and **217a** (see again FIG. 16) so that lip members **296** and **298** can be secured to the lip members **215a** and **217a** for mounting bracket **290** to member **224b** as best shown in FIG. 27.

Referring to FIG. 20, light source **108** includes a plurality of LEDs **330** mounted to a top surface of a printed circuit board **332**. The exemplary source includes 36 LEDs mounted to the board. Not shown is a linkage to a power source to provide power to the LEDs. Other light sources are contemplated. LEDs **330** contemplated for use with the panel light assembly **100** transmit light at an angle of between about 120 degrees to about 140 degrees. Other embodiments may include hundreds of LEDs, the number of LEDs selected depending upon the amount of light and light pattern desired.

Referring to FIG. 21 exemplary light-emitting panel or guide member **110** includes an integral rectangular member including a structure **340** bounded by top and bottom edges

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342a, 342b, and side edges 344a, 344b to define front and rear opposing surfaces 346a, 346b. In some embodiments each of surfaces 346a and 346b may be smooth and/or polished. In other embodiments a rear surface or portions of the front surface may be etched, frosted or otherwise mechanically disturbed to create a desired lighting effect. In still other cases, portions of panel 110 may be completely clear while other portions are doped with light reflective particles to cause a desired lighting effect.

In at least some cases the edge of member 110 that faces light source 108 (see FIG. 12) after assembly is polished and is generally flat and perpendicular to a central axis of each LED device. In other cases the facing surface may be curved or slightly angled. In some cases edges of member 110 that are not adjacent the light source 108 may be reflective or angled or otherwise mechanically distressed to reflect all or most of the light that makes it to those surfaces back into the guide 110.

Any particle doping within member 100 may be uniform or non-uniform to create different effects. One suitable light-emitting panel 110 is the ACRYLITE® EndLighten T light-emitting panel supplied by Evonik Industries (Parsippany, N.J.). Other suitable light-emitting panels 110 include other light-emitting panels supplied by Evonik, or supplied by other companies that are consistent with the specifications provided herein. Materials used to form panel 110 may include an acrylic, glass, plastic, or any other material suitable to guide light along a volume.

Member 110 is dimensioned to be receivable within channels 234a, 234b formed by the frame members and to substantially fill the space between those channels with some space there above in which the light source 108 is mounted. To this end, member 110 has height, width and length dimensions that are substantially similar to dimensions formed by channels 234a, 234b, etc.

Referring to FIGS. 12 and 22, exemplary reflector panel 112 includes a flat, rectangular, and generally rigid or slightly flexible member dimensioned to be received within the rear channels (e.g., see 352a and 352b in FIGS. 16A and 16B) of the profile frame members 224a, 224b, 222a and 222b. Front surface 350 may be colored (e.g., white, blue) or have a reflective surface (e.g., have a mirror surface). In other embodiments surface 350 may be faceted, frosted or otherwise mechanically disturbed to cause a desired lighting effect.

Referring to FIGS. 12 and 23, exemplary cover panel 216 is a substantially rigid rectangular member that includes opposing front and rear surfaces 362a, 362b bounded by four edges 364. The front and rear surfaces 362a, 362b of the diffuser panel 116 may be substantially smooth or may comprise markings, ornamentation, and/or other surface interruptions. In one instance, the front surface 362a is textured and the rear surface 362b is smooth. In a different instance, both the front and rear surfaces 362a, 362b are textured. In a further instance, the front surface 362a is smooth and the rear surface 362b is textured.

In some cases the front and/or rear surfaces 362a, 362b of the diffuser panel 116 may include graphics 366 (see e.g., FIGS. 42-44), a logo, and/or a pattern disposed thereon. Alternatively, one or more objects may be disposed within the body 360 of the cover or diffuser panel 116 to give the appearance of graphics or a pattern. For example, artificial and/or natural components such as branches, leaves, flowers, and the like may be included within the diffuser panel 116. Other shapes, objects, and/or components may be included within and/or on the diffuser panel 116 to provide a desired visual effect.

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One of more portions of the body 360 of the diffuser panel 116 may be transparent, translucent, frosted, and/or opaque. One suitable diffuser panel 116 is the ACRYLITE® Satin Ice diffuser sheet supplied by Evonik Industries (Parsippany, N.J.). Other suitable diffuser panels 116 include other diffuser sheets supplied by Evonik, or other sheets supplied by other companies that are consistent with the specifications provided herein. Panel 116 may be formed of glass, acrylic, plastic or some other light transmissive material.

Panel 116 is dimensioned to be substantially the same size as the space defined by the front channels (e.g. 228a, 228b) formed by the frame members 224a, 224b, 222a, 222b such that panel 116 may be retained therein.

Referring again to FIGS. 12 through 17, to assembly the light panel components together to form a light panel 100, first light source 108 is mounted within the upper channel 234a (see specifically FIG. 16A) of upper frame member 224a via mechanical fasteners, adhesive, etc. Next, brackets 260 are used to secure three profile frame members 222a, 224a and 224b together with member 222b left on the side (see FIG. 14). Reflective panel 112 can be slid into the rear channels 352a, 352b with a leading edge thereof received in a channel formed by frame member 222a. Light guide panel 110 can be slid into the intermediate channels 234a, 234b with a leading edge received in a channel formed by frame member 222a. Cover panel 116 can be slid into the front channels 228a, 228b with a leading edge received in a channel formed by frame member 222a. Frame profile member 222b can be slid into engagement with ends of members and so that adjacent edges of members 110, 112 and 116 are received in channels formed by member 222b and can be fastened in place via brackets 260 and screws or other mechanical fasteners.

Continuing, referring to FIGS. 16, 18 and 26 two or more brackets 270 can be clipped onto top profile frame member 224a with lip members 276 and 280 secured to lip members 211a and 213a. Referring to FIGS. 16, 19 and 27, two or more brackets 290 can be clipped onto bottom profile frame member 224b with lip members 296 and 300 secured to lip members 211b and 213b. At this point the entire light panel assembly 100 has been assembled and will appear as shown in FIG. 13.

To secure the complete assembly 100 to a support frame structure 130 (see again FIGS. 1 and 2), the assembly 100 is aligned with an opening or space formed by structure 130 and is angled so that the upper frame member 224a is closer to the support structure 130 than is the lower frame member 224b. The distal ends of the extending spring clip members 284, 286 and 288 (see again FIG. 18) are slid into channel 186 formed by the support structure 130 so that the distal ends contact the floor surface of the frame member that forms channel 186.

Next, referring to FIGS. 19 and 27, the lower portion of assembly 100 is rotated rearward until cam members 290 contact a front surface of a lower support frame member. Further force applied to the lower portion of assembly 100 causes the cam surfaces to ride upward on the lower support frame member until the cam members 290 slip into the frame member channel 184. As the cam members 290 ride upward, the entire assembly 100 is raised and the spring clip members 284, 286, 288 are bent to apply an expansive force to the top support frame member. Once the cam members 290 slip into the channel 184, wedge surface 294 (see again FIG. 19) are received on facing surfaces of the lower support frame member 136 and lock assembly 100 to the support frame 130.

Referring to FIGS. 26 and 27, after an assembly 100 is mounted to a support frame structure 130, front surfaces of the frame members 224a, 224b, 222a and 222b provide front

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finished fascia surfaces to one side of frame members **224a**, **224b**, **222a** or **222b**. The cover members **116** are substantially flush with the front surfaces of members **136**. In addition, the dimensions of members **224a**, **224b**, **222a** and **222b** may be such that the front surfaces thereof are substantially flush with front surfaces of adjacent panel assemblies of different types (e.g. opaque, glass, etc.) so that a well finished appearance results. In addition, as shown in FIGS. **26** and **27**, frame members **224a** and **224b** may be dimensioned so that they do not cover the slots formed by members **136** so that those slots can be accessed for mounting other components.

Depending on capabilities of light source **108** and features of panel **110**, panel member **110** transmits light therefrom according to specific luminance values. In one embodiment, the luminance parameter of light transmitted is between about 1,500 lm/m to about 2,000 lm/m, or between about 1,700 lm/m to about 1,800 lm/m, or about 1,730 lm/m, as determined using a reflector (not shown) and white poster (not shown). In another instance, the luminance parameter of light transmitted there through is between about 1,500 cd/m³ to about 1,700 cd/m³ through an area of between about 1 mm to about 300 mm. In a different instance, the luminance of light transmitted there through is between about 500 cd/m³ to about 800 cd/m³ through an area of between about 300 mm to about 600 mm. In another instance, the luminance of light transmitted there through is between about 200 cd/m³ to about 400 cd/m³ through an area of between about 600 mm to about 1200 mm. In a different instance, the luminance of light transmitted there through is between about 100 cd/m³ to about 300 cd/m³ through an area of between about 1200 mm to about 2000 mm.

In operation, power is supplied to light source **108** and the light source **108** is turned on via a controller (not shown) or user interface (not shown). Light rays are transmitted from the light source **108** to the edge of light-emitting panel or guide member **110**. The light rays travel through guide member **110** with some of the light leaking out to either side of member **110**. Light leaking out toward cover member **116** travels through member **116** and into a space adjacent wall assembly **104**. Light leaking out toward reflector member **112** is reflected off the front surface of member **112**, passes back into and through member **110** and then passes through the cover member **116** and into the space adjacent wall assembly **104**.

By selecting member **110** to have specific light leaking properties, the pattern of light generated by assembly **100** can be designed. For instance, member **110** may be non-uniformly doped with light reflecting particles such that the combined light transmitted from essentially any part of the front surface of cover member **116** has a uniform intensity at any location. In other cases doping or surface mechanics can be designed to create other desirable lighting effects.

While light source **108** is shown in the illustrated embodiment as being located within a channel formed by the upper frame member **224a**, in other embodiments the source **108** may be mounted within channels formed by one or more of the lower profile frame member **224b** or the side members **222a** or **222b** for directing light into the edge of a guide member **110**.

Referring again to FIGS. **26** and **27**, in at least some embodiments frame members **224a**, **224b**, **222a** and **222b** may have depth dimensions such that an assembly only extends less than half way into a support frame space defined by the frame members **134**, **136**. In this case, another light panel assembly **100** may be mounted to the other side of the frame members **136** and **134** so light can be provided simultaneously to both sides of the support frame. In the alterna-

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tive, another option would be to provide an opaque panel assembly on the second side of the frame members **134**, **136**.

Now specifically referring to FIG. **28**, one exemplary configuration **600** that is consistent with various aspects of the present invention is illustrated. Configuration **600** includes a workspace in the form of a conference room **602** having a first wall **604** and a second wall **606** extending perpendicularly therefrom. The conference room **602** may include a table **608**, one or more chairs **610**, and/or other components typically associated with a conference room **602**. A video conferencing system is optionally included in the conference room **602** and includes a camera **614** (shown in this embodiment mounted to wall **604**) and a screen **616**. In this instance, the panel light assembly **100** is provided on wall **604** above the screen **616** and camera **614** to provide light that is at least somewhat optimized for telepresence activities. In this regard, where assembly **100** includes a light source along a top edge thereof, the light from the light guide member in assembly **1000** will typically leak light out downwardly and outwardly which will tend to illuminate conferees in front of screen **616**. Because the light from assembly **100** is indirect, there is no direct light into conferee eye's and hence there is little eye fatigue associated with use of the panel light assembly **100**.

Referring still to FIG. **28**, in some embodiments two panel light assemblies **100** are located in conference room **602** such that a preferred amount of ambient light is provided in conjunction with the use of the video conferencing system. For example, the two panel light assemblies **100** may be disposed in a horizontal orientation adjacent a top portion of each of the walls **604**, **606**. Additionally, the two panel light assemblies **100** may be disposed in an upper half of the walls **604**, **606**.

By providing light assemblies **100** in two or three different walls about a telepresence or conference space particularly advantageous lighting effects can be provided. For instance, while light from one assembly **100** may be insufficient to illuminate a person's face during conferencing, the combination of light from multiple assemblies **100** at different locations may be sufficient.

In FIG. **29**, configuration **700** is depicted that is consistent with various aspects of the present invention. Configuration **700** is designed as an individual workspace **702** characterized as having an area dimension of less than about 1.5 m². The individual workspace **702** may be used in a variety of manners including, for example, as an individual office space, a video chat booth, a privacy room, or the like. The individual workspace **702** includes one or more walls **704**, **706**, **708** forming a substantially enclosed space. In this configuration, two assemblies **100** are used to configure wall **706** to light up that entire wall.

In another configuration **1000** depicted in FIGS. **30** and **31**, various components of the panel light assembly **100** are utilized to form one or more full lit wall panels **1002**. In this configuration **1000**, the panel light assembly **100** defines an entire wall such that illumination is provided over substantially the entire surface thereof. The wall **1002** optionally includes graphics **366** disposed thereon. In one instance, the wall **1002** may emit light through a single surface (e.g., a front surface). In a different instance, the wall **1002** may emit light through a second surface (e.g., a rear surface). In a further instance, the wall **1002** may emit light through both surfaces.

The panel light assemblies **100** form one or more walls **1002** in the configuration depicted in FIGS. **31** and **32** are generally larger in size as a result. For example, the frame of the panel light assembly **100** is preferably substantially similar to the dimensions of a wall that would be provided in the same space. Further, additional light sources **108** may be utilized due to the larger panel light assembly **100** size. Addi-

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tionally, the panel light assemblies **100** forming walls **1002** and/or partial walls may be oriented in either a horizontal or vertical manner.

In any of the configurations discussed herein, it is contemplated that the panel light assembly **100** may be controlled using an interface (not shown). The panel light assembly **100** is in communication with the interface such that a user may control the functionality associated therewith. For example, the interface may include one or more options including a power control, intensity control, specific control over one or more parts of the light source **108**, numerous light sources **108**, and all other functionality relating to the panel light assembly **100**. The interface may be provided as a physical component associated with the panel light assembly **100** (e.g., a control box disposed in a wall, desk, or the like). In another instance, the interface may be provided as a computer application transmitted to a personal computer, a tablet computer, a smart cellular phone, and/or via other computer means.

While the invention may be susceptible to various modifications and alternative forms, specific embodiments have been shown by way of example in the drawings and have been described in detail herein. However, it should be understood that the invention is not intended to be limited to the particular forms disclosed. Thus, the invention is to cover all modifications, equivalents, and alternatives falling within the spirit and scope of the invention as defined by the following appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A panel light assembly for use with a support frame including at least first and second support frame members, the assembly comprising:

an assembly frame including at least a first assembly frame member and a second assembly frame member spaced apart on opposite sides of a frame space, the first assembly frame member forming a channel;

a light source supported by the first assembly frame member within the channel to emit light within the channel;

a light guide member including a front surface and a rear surface and at least one edge between the front and rear surfaces, the light guide supported by the first and second assembly frame members within the frame space with at least a portion of the at least one edge located within the channel formed by the first assembly frame member adjacent the light source;

a fastener for fastening the assembly frame to the first and second support frame members;

wherein, after the assembly frame is fastened to the first and second support frame members, the front surface of the light guide member faces an open space adjacent the support frame.

2. The assembly of claim **1** wherein each of the first and second assembly frame members includes first and second ends and the assembly frame further includes third and fourth assembly frame members, the third assembly frame member extending between and connected to the first ends of the first and second assembly frame members and the fourth assembly frame member extending between and connected to the second ends of the first and second assembly frame members, each of the assembly frame members forming a channel and receiving at least a portion of the edge of the light guide member.

3. The assembly of claim **2** further including a flange member supported by the assembly frame and forming a surface that at least in part circumscribes the front surface of the light guide member and that angles outwardly from the front surface.

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4. The assembly of claim **3** wherein the flange member surface that angled outwardly from the front surface is reflective.

5. The assembly of claim **3** further including an at least partially translucent cover member supported by the assembly frame on a side of the light guide member adjacent the front surface.

6. The assembly of claim **5** wherein the flange member surface extends between the light guide member and the cover member.

7. The assembly of claim **6** wherein the cover member is a diffuser member.

8. The assembly of claim **1** further including a reflector member supported by the assembly frame on a side of the light guide member adjacent the rear surface.

9. The assembly of claim **8** wherein the reflector member includes a reflective surface that faces the rear surface of the light guide member.

10. The assembly of claim **8** further including an at least partially translucent cover member supported by the assembly frame on a side of the light guide member adjacent the front surface.

11. The assembly of claim **10** wherein each of the first and second assembly frame members includes first and second ends and the assembly frame further includes third and fourth assembly frame members, the third assembly frame member extending between and connected to the first ends of the first and second assembly frame members and the fourth assembly frame member extending between and connected to the second ends of the first and second assembly frame members, each of the assembly frame members forming a channel and receiving at least a portion of the edge of the light guide member, each of the cover member and the reflector member including an edge and the assembly frame members each including additional channels for receiving edges of the cover member and the reflector member.

12. The panel light assembly of claim **1** wherein the light source comprises a strip of LEDs mounted to a circuit board which is in turn mounted within the channel formed by the first assembly frame member.

13. The panel light assembly of claim **1** wherein the first and second support frame members form a support frame space and facing channels, the fastener extends into each of the facing channels to secure the frame assembly to the support frame and at least portions of the first and second assembly frame members are disposed to one side of the support frame space.

14. The panel light assembly of claim **13** wherein each of the first and second assembly frame members forms a finished fascia to the one side of the support frame space, the assembly further including at least one opaque panel assembly mounted to the support frame adjacent the panel light assembly, the finished fascia of the assembly frame members substantially flush with an external finished surface of the opaque panel assembly.

15. A panel light assembly for use with a support frame including at least top and bottom support frame members, the assembly comprising:

an assembly frame including assembly frame members that form a rectangular assembly frame that defines a frame space, the assembly frame members forming at least a first continuous channel about an internal portion of the assembly frame;

a line light source supported within the channel formed by at least one of the assembly frame members;

a rectangular light guide member including a front surface, a rear surface and a circumscribing edge between the

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front and rear surfaces, the circumscribing edge received in the channel formed by the assembly frame members with at least a portion of the edge adjacent the line light source;

a fastener for fastening the assembly frame to the first and second support frame members;

wherein, after the assembly frame is fastened to the first and second support frame members, the front surface of the light guide member faces an open space adjacent the support frame.

16. The assembly of claim **15** further including at least a second line light source supported within the channel formed by at least a second of the assembly frame members.

17. The assembly of claim **15** further including a rectangular reflector member supported within the assembly frame adjacent the rear surface of the light guide member and a cover member supported within the assembly frame adjacent the front surface of the light guide member.

18. The assembly of claim **15** wherein the fastener includes an upper bracket mounted to an upper assembly frame member wherein the upper bracket cooperates with the top frame member of the support frame to secure the assembly frame to the support frame.

19. The assembly of claim **18** wherein the upper bracket includes a leaf spring arm member that engages a downward facing channel formed by the top frame member.

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20. The assembly of claim **19** further including a lower bracket including at least one wedge surface that cooperates with the bottom frame member of the support frame to secure the assembly frame to the support frame.

21. A panel light assembly for use with a support frame including at least top and bottom support frame members that form facing channels, the assembly comprising:

an assembly frame including assembly frame members that form a rectangular assembly frame that defines a frame space, the assembly frame members forming at least a first continuous channel about an internal portion of the assembly frame, the assembly frame members including an upper assembly frame member;

a line light source supported within the channel formed by at least one of the assembly frame members;

a rectangular light guide member including a front surface, a rear surface and a circumscribing edge between the front and rear surfaces, the circumscribing edge received in the channel formed by the assembly frame members with at least a portion of the edge adjacent the line light source; and

a bracket including a leaf spring arm member that mounts to the upper assembly frame member and that is at least in part received in the channel formed by the top frame member of the support frame to secure the assembly frame to the support frame.

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